Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,072—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th „	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th „	OCEANA	6610	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th „	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 a.m., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **CARNAC BUNDER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA LORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

R BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1910
Dco BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

s.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
A	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.
	6,000	D. Moresco	17th Aug. 1910.
A	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1910.

to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG

gh bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black American Ports issued.

t to alterations.

urther particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

9 Hornby Road.

OMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

ECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

KING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 1st July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 30th June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 4th July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

28th June, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt „
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. „
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. „
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July 1910
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th „ „
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August „
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th „ „
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th „ „
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne	13th Oct. „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th „ „
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. „
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1910 Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chukla, No. 6.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..............£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
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MALACCA,
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NEW YORK
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RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received, rates of **INTEREST** to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and **DRAFTS** granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including **IMPORT** and **EXPORT** of **CARGO** and **BAGGAGE**, with **STORAGE** of Baggage and other goods, effected by **COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY**, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., **SAILING LISTS** and **HANDBOOK** supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

AN OPEN LETTER.

Sir,

IN the repairing section of the watch trade in India, it will be found that there are very few workmen who have any idea how to treat a high class watch. Repairs to a first class watch should be carried out with equal skill to that exercised in its original construction and for this a really skilled worker is necessary.

A large majority of the public, owing to the great craving for cheapness and lack of appreciation of good workmanship, has encouraged considerably the output of much rubbish in watches which finds its way to an alarming extent into this country. It is only necessary to take up a newspaper, chiefly those which circulate amongst the uninformed, to find many attractively drawn up advertisements full of promises of perfection in watches which are offered for sale at anything fifteen annas each and upwards—and there are some who carry a cheap watch and praise it only by way of justification for carrying it. There is also a class of dealer who leaves off at the selling of a cheap watch and declines to spend time in repairing it.

The average person who engages in any craft profession or business considers it from two aspects: first, his inclination or liking for any particular occupation; second, the financial rewards which such occupation can derive. It is so also with the watch-repairer and constructor. We maintain that in the repairing department of the cheap watch trade as it at present stands, the prospects of monetary rewards are becoming chimerical, as the trade of selling a watch at 10 Rupees and undertaking by guarantee to keep it in order for 25 years does not only not offer attractions for intelligent labour but is destroying all ambition in the advancement of the study of horological science. Competing as we have always done for quality and not for bazaar prices, we have always employed experienced workmen only, men who are capable of taking up and handling successfully the finest and most complicated movements in a watch or clock.

We believe the reasoning section of the public for whom we cater in this direction will appreciate this policy. The slightly extra cost for such work will, we guarantee, be more than compensated for by absolute reliability.

This year at our Poona Branch, we are again offering European skilled labour in our Watch repairing department. Our advice, to all owners of good Watches, is to bring them to us for intelligent and skilled attention.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)

FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

		Rs.	A.
Prima Vera	per 50	6	8
El Balcon	„ 50	5	0
La Silvera	„ 50	4	8
La Crema	„ 50	4	0

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

		Rs.	A.
Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's	per 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	„ 100	8	0
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	7	8
La Simpatica	„ 100	6	0

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

☞ TRIAL SOLICITED, SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, TOBACCONISTS, **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
AND
REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them made AS NEW under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street,
BOMBAY.
188 C, Mount Road,
MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THOSE SHAREHOLDERS desiring to protect their interest are requested to attend the ADJOURNED MEETING, TO-MORROW, at 5-30 p.m.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from MEDICAL GRADUATES for the POST of LECTURER in Skin Diseases and Electro Therapeutics will be received by the Undersigned not later than 4th July, 1910, remuneration Rs. 200 per mensem. The appointment will be tenable from five to ten years for one holder who will also be Ex-officio Physician, J. J. Hospital. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 27th June, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE LEASE of a Building Site bearing New Survey No. 6567, situate on the Southern side of the 13th Kamathipura Street, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Collector of Bombay, in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1910, at 12 noon.

A plan of the site and the conditions of the lease can be seen at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
27th June, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the first of July 1910, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be revised. For details see sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th June, 1910.

OFFICES TO LET.

LARGE AIRY FLOOR, well lighted on all sides and renovated throughout. About 6,400 square feet. Rent Rs. 550 p.m. inclusive of taxes. 2nd floor over THACKER & CO., LTD., (to whom apply).

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (In Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade of Dubash and Co. in Meadow Street, Fort.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of The Estate of Perosshaw R. Dubash and another, traded as Dubash and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st July at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the above-mentioned place the following goods:—

Gold and silver ware such as rings, bracelets, watch guards, buttons, mirrors, spoons, pencils, umbrella and stick handles and the fancy presentation goods, such as dressing bags, writing cases, Dateracks, jewel boxes, lady's work boxes, leather money purses and cigarette cases, lady's hand-bags and purses, toys of various sorts in large stock, Baba Carts, Baba Motor-cars with hoods, rocking horses, crickets, bats and stumps and a large variety of bird and parrot cages and shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases, writing table and chairs, Zoonda Cupboard, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th June, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BESIDES THE CURRENT PROGRAMME
We are showing
His Late Majesty KING EDWARD'S
FUNERAL
At all the 3 Sessions
TO-DAY,
TO-MORROW and on FRIDAY.
Don't Fail To See
the MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION

In which, with the aid of the key, you can recognise the Rulers of Europe, and the Representatives of every Civilised Government in the World.

POSITIVELY the LAST 3 NIGHTS
On which this Splendid Film will be shown.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW on SUNDAY
When 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER Watches
Will be given away at the 7 p.m. session.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

MR. P. B. HAIGH, I.C.S.,
Will Read a Paper at the
Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, on
TUESDAY, JULY 5TH, at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.).
Subject:
"THE BRITISH FACTORY AT KARWAR."
Admission Free.

Non-Members of the Y. M. C. A. by Ticket to be obtained from the SECRETARY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS...£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ...£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ...£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 84.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

IF you want to improve your present position, Address the NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Resident and District Agents Wanted.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS! With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
E. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
and all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1910, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account and at the risk of the makers:—
129 1 bale 175 jackets, and 25 lady's jackets.
32 1 bale, 200 morning coats.
135 1 bale, 20 frock coats, 20 doz. vest coats and 125 lady's jackets.
137 1 bale, 20 doz. trousers, and 40 overcoats.
139 1 case, 54 pieces. 19, 23, by 33, 27 yards white fancy muslin,
6 pieces cretone.
1 Remington Typewriter and 1 Hammond Typwriter.
On account of the concerned.—
1 Hammond Typwriter brief size, slightly used.

A lot of provision consisting of cocoa, sparagus, brown sausages, oat meal, barley, coffee, baking powder, biscuits, indoor games, curry powder, Horlick's molted milk, Sart fruits, pickles, Harvey's sauce, bottled fruits, and a small lot of stationary and mineral waters.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th June, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 1st July 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1-9, case No. 53, 2nd Koliwada Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th June, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of a deceased Parsee gentleman, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Bellaire," Chinchpoogly Hill, opposite Kala Chowky, surplus furniture, etc., such as drawingroom sofas and chairs, cupboards, sideboards, blackwood dining tables, marble top round tables, hanging globe lamps, gilted pier glasses, with tables, one English chiming clock, by French Royal Exchange, London, blackwood single and double bedsteads, brass bedsteads, hanging 8 lights chandeliers, and argand lamps, garden benches, one iron fireproof safe with Climax detector lock, E. Coterill's patent, one English rubber-tyred bycycle wheels, landaulette, by T. H. Gill, London, one rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, etc., etc.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalows at four minutes' walk from the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway Dadur Station.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Meghji Khetsey, the Administrator of Deasey Bhimji, the last surviving mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Meeya Saheb Abdulally and the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Meeya Saheb Dawoodbhoy Meeya Saheb Sarufally, the following:—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold salt batty ground, situate lying and being at Dadur in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement, two thousands four hundred and ninety-eight square yards, and three-fourths of a square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 478 and 200, New Nos. 12,485, and 12,148, new Survey No. 201 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land formerly belonging to Daniel Francisco Murzello and now belonging to the mortgagors being the property, secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the South by vacant land now or late belonging to the said Daniel Francisco Murzello, on or towards the east by the public Road and on or towards the West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line and which said Salt Batty ground is in the possession of the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 94 of 1905.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty ground situate lying and being at Dadur in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 489, New No. 12497 and New Survey No. 2001 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of Dinbai, widow of Muncherji Bejanji, on the South by vacant premises first hereinafter described, on the East by a Public Road and on the West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line and which salt batty ground is in the possession of the Receiver appointed in the said High Court Suit No. 94 of 1905 together with the messuages or dwelling houses and buildings respectively standing and being on the said pieces or parcels of land first and secondly described or on some parts thereof and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 552 (3), Street No. 155A, Ward No. 522 (3), Street No. 115B, Ward No. 522 (3A), Street No. 155 B. B. respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Fereira and Diwan Vendor's Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, and opposite the National Bank of India, Ltd., on account of the concerned very valuable and handsome artistic made household furniture, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and cabinet ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, teapoys, screens, pier tables, corner cabinets, revolving top writing tables, jardiniers, office chairs, one English fireproof iron safe on stand, by "Chatwood," single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, card-tables, partition screens, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder.

A quantity of telegraph wire of sizes, cast iron, earthenware jars, broken furniture and other unserviceable stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th June, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

J. B. ORR'S
"ZINGESSOL"
PERFECTED
WASHABLE
WATER
PAINT,
Manufactured by
JOHN B.
ORR, F.C.S.,
is unrivalled as
an artistic and
permanent
decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL,"
is admirably
adapted for
the interior
or exterior
decoration
of either
Private
Residences,
Hospitals,
Churches,
or other
Public
Buildings.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

BILLIARDS

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.

Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
75, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 25,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to the ascertained on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A NEW MOTOR LAUNCH, 23'×6'; 7-9 H.P. Apply Steam Ship, "HIMALAIA," Prince's Dock.

WANTED.

LARGE PRINTING and PUBLISHING FIRM of long standing and high reputation are desirous of extending their business and are prepared to appoint energetic REPRESENTATIVES in Bombay and vicinity. Small salary and good commission. Only men able to furnish security and sound references need apply. Apply in first instance to "ALPHA," care of Manager of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

BENGER'S FOOD assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation." Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng. *Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.* 821

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	13 12	11 6
Quarterly ...	7 8	6 0
Monthly ...	2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	20 0	16 0
Quarterly ...	10 10	8 8
Monthly ...	3 12	3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, r to such matters as Small Sales; Business Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lo Required; Change of Residence and Articles L Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-
Each succeeding line...	0-

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above ra

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	7	8
Quarterly ...	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 27.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 5-16—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25·20 1-2 +1-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·43 1/2unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 11-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence....	... 24 11-16 +1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 63 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. (Bank buying rate).	1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 95 1-2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 1-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	2 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	......
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 5-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 2 3-4 unchgd

MANCHESTER, June 27.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	3,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	...... ,,
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	...... ,,
Do. day's Imports	...... ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Dull.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Dull.
Mid Americans	7·91—14
Egyptian F. G. F.	12 1-8—1-4

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
	7·48 —3	7·38 —8	7·10 —6
	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	6·71 —5	6·53 —5	6·44 —5
	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	6·41 —5	6·40 —4	6·39 —5

NEW YORK, June 27.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	3,000
Do Last year	4,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Do. Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York		Declined owing to favourable weather report and unfavourable cables.
July	14·98— 7	
Do at New York		
Oct.	12·42— 3	

Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·00—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	... 8 5-16 unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4·86 3-8+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 7-8+1/2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 3-4—1/8
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...July 14·74— 4
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Oct. 12·33— 5

LONDON, June 27,

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1-4

Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.

Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 32 3-4

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Port—London.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 3,110,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41 1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39 1-2

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 36 1-2

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed— ......

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 61

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9 10 1-4 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 9 3-4

Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	... £ 66 0
Yellow Metal	... d 5 15-16

ARRIVALS.

"Uskmoor", "Queenmoor" and "Tranteafels".

BOMBAY, June 28.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report. The market opened [illegible] 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., and 3 months' sight [illegible]dits 1s. 4 5-32d.

[illegible] quote :—

[illegible]'s selling—

[illegible]T. Ready...	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
[illegible]D. Mail	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
[illegible]C. Forward	... 1s. 4d. Oct.
Buying—	
[illegible]te D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
[illegible]s 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 3/16d. Aug.
[illegible] 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1/4d.
[illegible] 3 m/s ,, ...	... 169 3/4
[illegible] m/s ,, ...	... 137 3-4 to 138
[illegible] Hongkong ...	... 132 1/4
[illegible] Shanghai ...	... 177
[illegible] Japan ..	... 150 3/4

[illegible]VERNMENT PAPER.

[illegible] was quoted and two annas more for

BULLION.

[illegible] in London yesterday was 1-16 up at 24 11-[illegible] and New York was 1-8 up at 53 7-8.

Local market in silver opened at Rs. 72-6. Private wires reported, "Market quiet but firm." Being settlement day very little was doing but the tone of the market was firm and the closing price was Rs. 72-6. Business of 50 to 60 slabs is reported.

The Gold Market was quiet and price was maintained. Prices of sovereigns remains unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	7	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	6	0
117 Penny	72	5	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	8	0
Second do	72	9	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London prices remained unchanged. Sellers for ready being few and demand for futures from the speculators originating, prices advanced by 3 to 4 annas.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London prices were 3d. up. Enquiries for ready and forward were good and prices advanced by two annas.

Wheat.—Quiet. London was down by 1-8.

Poppyseed.—Steady. Enquiries were slightly better and prices advanced by an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Mowraseed, and Groundnuts.—Steady. There is moderate buying and selling and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 9
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 6
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 12
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 12
Castorseed ...	... ,, 37 8 to 38 8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 11
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 42 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	,, 48 to 50
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 44 to 47
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	,, 41 to 42
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 42 to 43
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	,, 42 to 44
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	,, 43 to 52
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 40 to 41
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 31 to 32
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 22 8 to 23 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 27th June :—

Wheat	10,164 cwts
Linseed	8,663 ,,
Rapeseed	3,483 ,,
Gingellyseed	302 ,,
Poppyseed	2,004 ,,
Groundnuts..	356 ,,
Castorseed	667 ,,
Rice	1,414 ,,
Myrabollams.	5,082 ,,
Cottonseed	10,414 ,,
Mowraseed...	2,550 ,,
Gram	4,271 ,,
Joowar	...... ,,
Maize	...... ,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,885 August and closed at Rs. 2,867 1-2. Rs. 10 less for July.

Davids	391 1-4
Swadesh	1,140
Kohinoor	690 1-2
Standard	1,000
Colaba	1,115
Nagpore...	1,700
Burma	525
Currimbhoy	980
Framji Petits	1,700

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	462 1-2

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,495
Eastern Bank	73
Bank of India	69
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-4

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 8 points down and New York declined by 10.

Our market at Colaba was dull with a nominal demand both from the Mills and exporters and prices for ready declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 2 to 3 points down. Market for futures remained quiet and there being few sellers for forwards and prices declined by Rs. 1 to 2. Good Broach opened at Rs. 282, but sellers being free it declined to Rs. 280 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Japan T Co	...Broach	... 300
100	Bassan M K	...Wardha	... 280
100	G Cotton & Co	...Shegaon	... 203
100	Colaba Land	...Sanawad	... 217
500	Ralli Bros	...Westerns	... 281-282
100	H Goculdas & Co...	do	... 282
200	A Blaschek & Co.,	Broach	... 290
200	Currimbhai Mills...	do	... 265
100	Finlay Muir Mills,	Mathia	... 250

		Rs.
Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	... 254
,,	F Good	... 242
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	... 270
,,	F Good	... 258
Sind Punjab	Fine	... 270
,,	F Good	... 258
Khandesh	Fine	... 268
,,	F Good	... 258
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	... 280
,,	F Good	... 270
Akola Knangaum	Fine	... 278
,,	F Good	... 288
Amraoti	Fine	... 278
,,	F Good	... 268
Yeotmal	Fine	... 286
,,	F Good	... 276
Nagpore	Fine	... 288
,,	F Good	... 278
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	... 292
,,	F Good	... 282
Methia	Fine	... 268
,,	F Good	... 258
Broach Gin	Fine	... 302
,,	F Good	... 292
Sawginned	Good	... 304
Coompta Ginned		... 301
Westerns	,,	... 286
Do H G		... 281
FUTURES.		
Broach Good		... 280
Bengal F G		... 213 1-2

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 27th June :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	...... ,,
Central India...	19 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	27 ,,
Berar	...... ,,
Central Provinces	13 ,,
Oomras...	59 ,,
Dholera	580 ,,
Broach...	54 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	352 ,,
Westerns	274 ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	147 ,,
Rajputana	252 ,,
Sind	...... ,,
Persian	...... ,,
Other Sorts	...... ,,
Total ...	1,718 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	24,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
June—July	7·46 — 2
July—Aug.	7·26 — 2
Aug.—Sept	7·07 — 3
Sept.—Oct.	6·69 — 2
Oct.—Nov..	6·51 — 2
Nov.—Dec.	6·42 — 2
Dec.—Jan.	6·39 — 2
Jan.—Feb.	6·38 — 2
Feb.—Mar.	6·37 — 2

FREIGHTS.

JUNE.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	9 0	... 9 6
Dunkirk	9 0	... 9 6
Havre	10 0	... 10 6
Hull	......	... .
Liverpool	9 0	... 10 0
Marseilles	9 0	... 10 0
Genoa	9 0	... 9 6
London	10 0	... 10 0
Hamburg	9 6	... 10 0
Trieste	12 0	... 14 0
Venice...	12 0	... 14 0
Open Ports	July Aug. Sept.	... .

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42	Rs. 53 8
	56 63 70 77 84	,, 53 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35	,, 44 4a
	42 49 56	,, 44 8b
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 6
Spelter	S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	,, 18 4
Georgshutte	... ...	,, 22 8
Copper Ingots	K S	,, 48 0
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 43 0

a German, b English

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, June 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.		Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes	...	1,52,196	...	...
2 do	...	1,52,496	...	...
3 do	...	2,27,376	...	...
1 Box	...	...	2,940	1,482
2 Boxes	...	...	9,750	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.		Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
98 Bars	...	1,68,667	...	...

Importers.		Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank...	...	Assaye	Perth
National Bank of India	...	do	Melbourne
Do	...	do	Freemantle
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris...	...	do	Adelaide
J H E Obadiah ...	...	Salsette	Alexandria
Sundry Importers	...	do	Suez

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 25th and 26th June 1910.

By		Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	...	27	31,814
B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	80	96,644

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	27	6	25	8	56
Teheran ...	28	2	30	0	26
Suez	28	2	5	0	55

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier. (28-6-10).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line heavy leakage messages north are subject to delay. (28-6-10).

The Indians of Yucatan who are now in revolt against the Mexican Government are the Mayas. Even, before the Spanish conquest the Mayas possessed an alphabet, and a very few manuscripts contemporaneous with the coming of Columbus written in their language still exist. To-day the most remarkable thing about the Mayas is their language. It has remarkable vitality and there is apparently little chance of its giving way to Spanish if American writers who know Yucatan are to be trusted as unprejudiced witnesses. They say that Maya is an easier language than Spanish to learn, therefore the half breeds usually speak it, that Spaniards and Spanish Mexicans living in Yucatan rapidly acquire the language of the Indians, and will even use it among themselves, and that foreigners pick it up more readily than Spanish (which is not usually considered difficult to acquire), not only because it is easier but also because it is of more use.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

HINDOO

AND

SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BANDRA.

BIRTH.

MOORE—June 27, at Hillside, Pali Hill, Bandra, Bombay, the wife of Thomas D. Moore, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDERSON—May 20, at Binsar, the wife of J H Alderson, of a daughter.

GORDON—May 24, at Simla, the wife of A Huntly Gordon, Indian Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

ROSS—June 9, at Asansol, Sybil Ida, the beloved wife of Walter Ross, E I Ry.

CARTER—June 11, at Kasauli, George Kingston Markham Carter, only son of Capt R Markham Carter, I M S, Pasteur Institute of India, aged two years eleven months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 3-34m., 4-1a.; Low water, 9-4m. 10-26a.

Bombay Third Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Football :—Gloucesters, vs. Commercial Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph. The Epsom Derby, 1910, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Prudence is the true court of the exchequer."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 17th instant, which left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourence Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 1st July.

Mahomedan Uras at New Nagpada.—The annual Uras of Hazrat Syed Hashan Shah Kadiri will be held to-day at 9 p.m., at Mastan Shah's Durgha, New Nagpada, when sandal ceremony will be performed and Maulud Sharif recited.

The Victoria Gardens.—One Himalayan bear cub (Ursus torquatus) and one Egyptian lizard (Veranus nilotisus) have been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. R. N. Aylward and by Mr. D. Wilson respectively.

The Gatha Society.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur, M A, will expound Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chap, IV (Yasna XLVI.), verse 17. Thereafter, Mr. S. N. Kanga, B.A., will read a paper on "The desire of union with the beautiful in religion."

Bombay Anthropological Society.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Paper to be read :—"Further Notes on the Primitive Method of Computing Time and Distance," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, B.A., B.L. Members and friends are invited to attend.

Private Eyres' Benefit Fund.—In acknowledging a cheque for Rs. 98 collected by the "Advocate of India" and forwarded through the Y.M.C.A. to the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, the latter writes :—"I have to thank you very sincerely on behalf of Pte Eyres for the further generous assistance given him. His treatment by the people of Bombay has been indeed most generous."

A Well Deserved Honour.—Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Dubash's very large circle of friends, both official and private, will be pleased to note that in this year's Honours' List the long and meritorious service he has rendered to Government as Chief Contractor in the Supply and Transport Corps over a period of thirty years has been rewarded with the title of Khan Saheb. Mr. Ruttonjee comes of a very good family, but the position of influence he has now attained has been due purely through his own exertions. Nevertheless all who come in contact with him find him to be of a very retiring disposition. He rendered valuable service to Government in the Suakim, and South Africa and China expeditions and in 1899, in a famine year, he supplied seventy-five lakhs of excellent hay for South Africa. All the Chief Commissariat Officers have written in the highest terms of him and recommended him years ago for the title of Khan Bahadur, these recommendations being supported by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, when commanding the Forces in Bombay. The contract business now is mostly carried on by Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash, Mr. Ruttonji's son, who was recently made a J. P., and who all along has been his father's chief helpmate.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Crowded houses are expected at all the shows to-night, when besides the usual programme, there will also be shown the splendid film depicting the stately funeral of His late Majesty King Edward. A key will be supplied to the visitors, with which they can recognise the rulers of Europe and the representatives of every civilised Government in the world, who participated in the procession. The management are showing this film in response to a widely-expressed desire among the public, and as it will be shown positively for the last time to-day, to-morrow and on Friday, bumper houses are expected. On the last occasion late-comers had to return disappointed for want of room, and therefore the public are requested to book early.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., presiding.

Consideration was given to the memo. by the Chairman on a representation from the Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department, under Section 38 (1) of the Act, for a Police Accommodation Scheme in connection with Scheme No. VIII, Mandvi-Koliwada, and for the reservation of a site for the purpose.

The Board accepted the opinion of the Government with regard to the Police Accommodation to be provided in Mandvi-Koliwada, but they suggested another site.

A despatch from the Governor of Upper Senegal and the Niger reports that on May 21,500 Arabs attacked a Meharist detachment at the Daffa pasturage, about thirty miles north-east of Nguigni. The French tirailleurs repulsed the assailants after desperate fighting. The Arabs left behind 100 killed and 37 wounded. The French casualties were nine killed and nineteen wounded. M. Boiron, a veterinary surgeon, was among the killed, and another European was severely wounded.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 28.

The disappearance of the depression off Gujerat has enabled the Bombay monsoon to flow inlan, more readily, and the rainfall due to it has increased materially. The rainfall has been nearly general, and in places heavy over the area south of lin through Karachi, Jubbulpore and Cuttack, with the exception of South India, where it has been confined to Malabar. The Bay current is not very strong and given only light rain in Burma and North-East India, with few falls to Gangetic Plain, but it has extended fairly well into the Punjab. The Port Blair had two inches, Mergui, Sibsagar and Darbhanga one and a half inch, Dinajpur and Roorkee one inch, Murree, two inches, Rawalpindi, Rajkot and Surat three inches, Bhuj five inches, Hyderabad in Sind one and a half inches, Chanda, Hyderabad in Deccan and Masulipatam two inches, Nizamabad three inches, and Vizagapatam one and a half inch.

Forecast.—Some increase of rain in the South of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	25·95	22·48	21·84	21·30
Tuesday 28th June	1·29	0·98	1·06	1·14
Total......	27·24	23·46	22·90	22·44
Same date last year	20·32	18·14	22·06	14·35

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL, June 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 1·30	In. cts. 25·33	In. cts. 14·34	In cts. 20·72

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 25th June 1910 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts
Bandora	11	33	Wadhwan	......	
Panjoo.....	8	61	Dabhoe	12	8
Vaiturana	7	78	Sevalia	6	85
Palghur	8	61	Godhra	6	59
Gholwad	6	72	Patri	3	2
Daman...........	12	35	Limkhera	7	97
Bulsar	10	6	Dohad	10	0
Nausari	7	59	Amargarh	5	85
Surat	7	30	Rutlam	6	66
Kim	8	61	Nagda	6	12
Broach...........	8	63	Rajpardi	9	81
Baroda...........	8	29	Bardoli	9	89
Mehmadabad	9	94	Nandbar	7	78
Ahmedabad	3	45	Nardana...........	8	14
Viramgam	2	88			

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations,	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	88·6	74·6	...	0·00
Jask	97·3	81·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	109·8	87·6	...	0·00
Multan	114·8	91·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	109·9	71·9	2·51	6·67
Lahore	100·9	85·2	...	1·42
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	89·5	74·0	...	5·00
Delhi	104·2	83·7	...	0·71
Agra	103·5	86·0	—	1·09
Mainpuri	102·3	84·0	...	2·45
Jhansi	99·5	84·5	...	3·75
Cawnpore	99·0	82·0	...	2·24
Allahabad	99·6	82·5	...	1·93
Jacobabad	115·1	87·8	...	0·29
Karachi	95·5	83·0	...	0·05
Ajmer	99·9	85·7	...	3·40
Jaipur	103·2	86·6	...	1·07
Kotah	96·5	81·6	0·11	8·12
Bhuj	96·1	75·5	5·11	5·56
Dwarka	88·2	79·2	0·79	1·79
Veraval	84·1	80·3	0·07	7·04
Rajkot	91·1	75·0	2·92	10·00
Bhavnagar Para	88·6	78·0	0·10	6·22
Surat	84·1	75·6	2·95	9·87
Ahmedabad	89·6	77·7	0·05	4·68
Deesa	89·3	77·9	0·30	7·42
Neemuch	87·0	68·8	0·39	6·77
Indore	83·1	73·1	0·61	9·12
Jubbulpore	87·8	76·3	0·50	7·81
Saugor	90·6	77·5	0·03	4·00
Hoshangabad	91·1	75·4	0·40	6·78
Khandwa	89·2	76·1	0·11	7·21
Akola	88·2	75·1	0·02	7·73
Amraoti	86·8	74·8	0·21	6·55
Nagpur	84·1	74·8	0·46	16·72
Chanda	89·0	74·0	2·20	6·76
Raipur	82·7	75·1	0·04	8·14
Bombay	82·1	77·8	1·14	22·44
Ratnagiri	81·8	74·9	2·03	29·31
Mormugao	81·0	75·1	0·32	41·86
Karwar	82·3	76·0	0·44	53·29
Malegaon	85·9	74·1	...	10·11
Ahamednagar	81·4	71·5	...	8·90
Poona	78·5	72·3	0·21	7·71
Sholapur	91·3	72·9	0·31	8·31
Bijapur	86·7	71·7	...	2·21
Belgaum	72·8	67·6	0·40	6·13
Aurangabad	80·2	71·7	2·39	5·28
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·4	72·2	2·74	8·96
Hyderabad	90·3	71·7	2·00	5·83
Mangalore	83·3	69·8	1·12	39·29
Calicut	78·3	72·6	1·09	31·32
Cochin	85·7	74·2	0·78	28·61
Colombo	86·5	77·5	...	3·45
Masulipatam	89·8	72·7	2·00	7·45
Bellary	92·0	76·3	...	0·28
Cuddapah	95·7	80·6	...	1·93
Madras	95·0	77·5	0·02	1·42
Bangalore	79·8	65·3	...	?
Coimbatore	87·4	70·3	...	0·72
Trichinopoly	96·1	78·8	...	0·23
Negapatam	99·0	80·5	...	0·50

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th June was 29·669 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 2·51" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division, and normal or in defect in the northern half; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore, and in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen, and the maximum is in excess nearly everywhere; the minimum is also above normal at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·11" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind, moderately clouded in north Rajputana, and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Kotah, and either equal to or below the average at the other stations. Temperature is in defect at Kotah and in excess elsewhere in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in Sind also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Deesa has had 0.30," Surat 2.95;" Bhuj 5.11," Rajkot 2.92," Dwarka 0.79" Bhavnagar Para 0.10". Neemuch 0.39" and Indore 0·61." Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast; the minimum is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·50", Hoshangabad 0·40", Khandwa 0·11", Amraoti 0·21", Nagpur 0·46", and Chanda 2·20". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1-14", Ratnagiri 2·03", Mormugao 0·32", and Karwar 0·44". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad, and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·21", Sholapur 0·31", Belgaum 0·40", Hyderabad 2·00", Nizamabad 2·74", and Aurangabad 0·39". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the central parts of the country, and Hyderabad. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Masulipatam and Rawalpindi report heavy rain. The precipitation has decreased in the Konkan but has increased over the rest of the area reporting rainfall.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the central parts of the country; and local rain in the Deccan and Hyderabad. Rainfall may extend into Rajputana and lower Sind.

THE HUNAN RIOTS.

Chinese Justice.

An Imperial Decree, issued on May 27, says :—With reference to the memorial of Jui Cheng and Yang Wenting, reporting their investigation of the disorder caused in Hunan province by malcontents, on the plea of famine, and through the unsatisfactory action of the civil and military authorities and impeaching them for punishment, during the rising by the Hunan people, the civil and military officials in the city neither took proper precautions before the occurrence, nor acted with discretion during the outbreak, and, therefore, laid themselves open to blame. Beside Tsen Ch'un-ming, Ex-Governor of Hunan, who has been referred to the Ministry concerned for determination of a penalty, Lai Cheng-yu, Police Intendant, brought on the trouble by his obstinate rashness, Lui Yen-hsi, Salt Intendant and Changsha Taotai was weak and helpless in coping with the situation, Captain Kuei Ling of the Changsha Brigade and Captain Chou Ch'ang-tai of the Company, Kung Peilin, Major of the Fire Brigade, and Chou Feng, Police Magistrate, failed in ensuring protection. They are all hereby cashiered. Chuang Keng-liang, Provincial Treasurer, acted indiscreetly and is referred to the Ministry for determination of a penalty. As Chou Ju-chen, Provincial Judge, Wang Feng-ying, Prefect of Chansha, Yu Ping-yuang, District Magistrate of Changsha, and Kuo Chung-kuang, District Magistrate, Shanhuahsien, were local officials they cannot escape from blame; but as they had a fair official reputation and acted with caution in reorganization measures, Chou Ju-chen and Wang Feng-ying are referred to the Ministry for determination of a penalty and Yu Ping-yuan and Kuo Chung-kuang are deprived of their ranks, but are to be retained in office. As Yang Ming-yuan, Acting Colonel of the Changsha Brigade, showed no energy in capturing the rebels he is deprived of his button and compelled to try and capture the insurgents, in order to prove himself of future service. The rest of the suggestions are approved.

With reference to a memorial from Jui Cheng, impeaching the gentry of Hunan for cherishing selfish motives and breeding disorder, it states that it was proposed to obtain subscriptions from among the gentry to purchase rice and sell it cheaply to the people. Wang Hsien-Chun, one of the gentry, was the first to oppose the proposal which was consequently delayed. After the rising had broken out he laid the blame at the door of the Governor, who, he alleged, had provoked the trouble, and he requested his supersession by telegram. His action was regardless of the principles of propriety. It is also stated that Kung Hsien-Chiao and Yang-Kung were specially strong in their attitude in backing up the Provincial Treasurer and in ousting the Governor. It says that Yang-Kung had been punished previously, but had through misrepresentation again obtained rank as Expectant Taotai and that his character was mean and base. It also says that as Yi Te-hui, whilst the price was high, accumulated over 1,000 piculs, he was unkind though possessed of wealth. It is hereby commanded that Wang Hsien Chien-Chien, or Libationer of the Imperial Academy and Kung Hsien-Chiao, expectant Taotai, be referred to the Ministry for determination of a severe penalty. Yi Te-hui, Second-Class Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of civil appointments, and Yang-Kung, expectant Taotai, are both cashiered. The rest of the memorial is adopted, and the Ministry concerned is ordered to take note.

With reference to the memorial from Jui-Cheng and Yang Wen-ting, reporting on their joint deliberation and execution of reorganization measures in Hunan province, the rising in that province occurred most suddenly. Though, in some degree, it originated through the people's demand for cheap rice in consequence of its high price, there were evil characters and malcontents inciting the people, and unless they be severely punished, due example cannot be made. Besides those killed in the affray or executed, the insurgents captured later on should be carefully tried, distinguished as principals or accessories and punished to the full rigour of the law, so as to serve as a warning to the treacherous and unruly people. Alms for the relief of the law-abiding people should be properly distributed so as not to cause them distress. As to the reorganization measures suggested, memorialists are commanded to put them in operation as required by circumstances, in order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

THE LATE MR. E. KEESS.

Mr. Edward Keess, who as we stated a week ago, died on the 21st June, aged 86 years and 22 days, was in many ways a notable citizen. On the assignment of the Berars to British administration he was specially selected to fill the post of Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, Amraoti, where his intimate knowledge of these Districts was of great help to the Commissioners under whom he served. His record of service was a distinguished one, at the termination of which Mr. Keess was presented with a certificate of honour from His Excellency the Viceroy of India, in recognition of his eminent services to Government. He was instrumental in introducing certain Revenue Schemes which resulted in great profit to the Government. After retiring from this position he took up the post of Clerk of St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, and was a familiar figure there for 19 years—a period that stands out as the longest on record. His previous experience of official work was of great assistance to the several chaplains at the Cathedral. A noteworthy fact in connection with his life was that he drew a pension from Government for no less than 31 years and 6 months, thus establishing a record. He was also the oldest pensioner on the books of the Government. Mr. Keess belonged to a family of three brothers, one of whom, Dr. David Keess, rose to eminence in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the other was Dr. James Keess, M. D. (Lond)., late Surgeon General, I. M. S. Mr. Kess was a man of charming manners and gentle disposition, whose kindness and courtesy will long be remembered. He was well informed, always bright and cheerful, and was ever ready to place at the disposal of others the benefit of his long and varied experience of life. He made many friends, but had no enemy in the course of his long and useful life.

Mr. R. L. Page, in a suit heard at Russelville, Alabama, for £2,000 damages against a number of citizens of Quitman, Mississippi, declared that as editor of the "Quitman Citizen" he published an account of a dance. The townsmen called on him, clipped the it[illegible] from his paper, and forced him to eat it.

The "New York Herald" pu[illegible] lowing cablegram from Yokoha[illegible] enant N. Shirafe, of the Army [illegible] organising a South Pole expedition, a[illegible] to embark in July or August on a schoo[illegible] 150 tons, with auxiliary steam power, ca[illegible] ing a crew of fifteen. The route he proposes to take is via King Edward the Seventh Bay and thence by sleigh in the direction of the Pole. Count Okume, the Marquis Katsura, and others are interested in the project, but the funds are not yet adequate.

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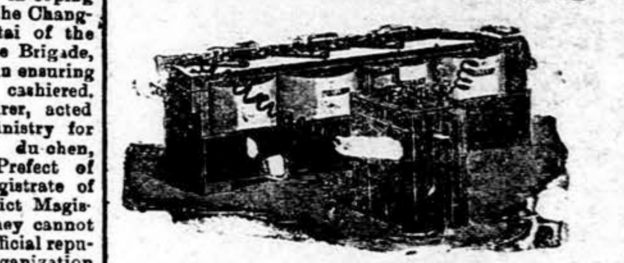

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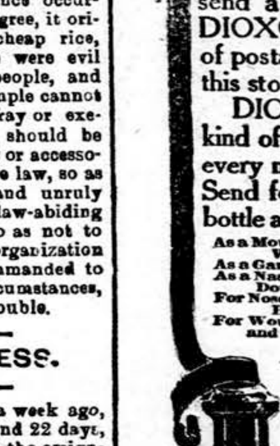

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H M S Perseus	Comdr Beaty Powell	H M S
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr J Marsack	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 28.

Beme	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Yuel & Co
Clan Cumming	3107	Gourlay	James Finlay & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	W & A Graham & Co
Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Killick Nixon & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Gresham	2447	Thompson	W & A Graham & Co
Harport	2593	Lamb	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Andrew Yuel & Co
Linga	951	Cutbush	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Oceana	3155	Ryder	W & A Graham & Co
Quirimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rehmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Seirstad	617	Larsen	F F Campbell & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Bora	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Strathden	2810	Mason	Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathairly	2783	MacMahon	W & A G & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappell	M M& Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Chybassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	4-7	M M & Co
B	Warturm	3127	Stephens	Hamburg	29 6	W & A Graham & Co
C&R	City of Glasgow	4179	Greenhorn	Karachi	6 7	Killick Nixon & Co
F	Himalaia	3152	Scopinich	Hamburg	7 7	T Morrison & Co
G	Naderi	1169	Gore	P Gulf	29 6	B & P S N & Co
H	Budrio	1613	Collinson	Aden	1 7	G Jewaji & Sons
K	Crossby	2531	Wamsley	Manchester	2 7	W&A Graham & Co
L	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bussreh	30 6	M M & Co
M	Lawada	3289	Lane	Calcutta	2 7	M M & Co
N	Sandsend	5480	Clark	M'borough	7 7	W & A Graham & Co
O	Hurmonic	1826	Rai	Antwerp	3 7	W & A Graham & Co
P	Gleneden	3018	Graham	Baltimore	30 6	R A Willis
Q	Radiant	1845	Stuart	Philadelphia	2 7	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bingo Maru	3373	Parsons	Kobe	1 7	N Y Kaisha
2	Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	2 7	B & P S N & Co
3	Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	4 7	J Mackintosh & Co
4	Newby Hall	2341	Parker	Liverpool	30 6	Killick Nixon & Co
7	China	8868	Berguglian	Trieste	1 7	A L S & Co
8	Nizam	2041	McGonnell	Calcutta	2 7	T Morrison & Co
10&11	Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	6 7	P & O S N & Co
12&13	Oceana	3507	Bruce	London	2-7	P & O S N & Co
14	Lhasa	950	McDearmid	Karachi	1-7	M M&Co
15	Fakhri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	2 7	B & H S N Co

M W D D

Salsette	2301	Lewallin	Aden	9 7	P & O S N & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Cassum	Karachi	28 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nagar	28 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'goa	29 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Waroonga	Chappell	Bushire, June 15
	Seirstad	Larsen	Bangkok, June 3
	Clan Cumming	Gourlay	Glasgow, May 25
	Folmaca	Eyken	Karachi, June 25

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Tuesday :—

Steamer Kintail, Griffiths, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer City of Glasgow for Liverpool.
„ Waroonga for Persian Gulf.
„ Seirstad for Bangkok.

DAILY EXPORTS. June, 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newly Hall s—80 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 70 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 279 bales wool W and A Graham Co ; 270 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 218 cwts wheat, D Tejpal.

City of Glasgow s—20 cwts ghee and 20 cwts mustard oil, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—80 cwts bees wax and 20 cwts cubebs, S Bhimji ; 9 cwts ganja, E Sultanally ; 100 bales hemp, J A Begbie and Co ; 2 bales silk waste, Tata Sons and Co; 7 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co ; 14 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 25 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 98 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 6 bales skins, E Moloobhoy; 6 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Oceana s—15 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Himalaya s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 cwts buffalo horns, E Veerji; 2,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—126 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 142 cwts poppyseed, M Valabhdas.

Hurmonic s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Magdala s—1,966 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 50 bales cotton fly, T Canji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Himalaya s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 110 bales Cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 70 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 60 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR GENOA.

Hurmonic s—104 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 187 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram ; 125 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy ; 3 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 62 cwts olibanum, M A Patheria.

FOR ODESSA.

China s—225 cwts olibanum, E Damji and Co ; 250 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1,750 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 1,000 bales twist, [illegible] bales twist, E D Sas- [illegible] 43 [illegible] s and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 29th June, 1910.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE Budget, having been altered and approved by the Imperial Council, it was, as Sir John Muir Mackenzie explained, on Saturday, not now subject to any alteration by the Bombay Legislative Council. They discussed it in Committee and on presentation at the March meeting. Really therefore there was no occasion for further debate on Saturday or Monday. But tradition dies hard, and in accordance with old-established custom hon. members took the opportunity for the expression of opinions on a multiplicity of subjects connected with the administration, some of them perhaps slightly foreign to the subject-matter in hand. Nevertheless they were helpful and as His Excellency the Governor was the first to admit Saturday's meeting was not unprofitable or infertile. At all events the speeches tended to show that when the annual debate on the Budget changes its form and reappears in the form of substantive resolutions on which the opinion of the Council can be taken, hon. members will not be slow to seize the opportunity. In the debate, in which speakers were allowed considerable latitude —restricted only by the time-limit—two speeches were made, which attracted more than ordinary attention and to which the Governor felt himself called upon to reply. The former was that of the Hon'ble Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmed, who complained of the non-employment of Mahomedans in official positions in this Presidency, and seemed to think that because there are a hundred and five Mahomedan B. A's, a hundred and five posts should be found for them. The latter was that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, who "feared that the country is not yet ready to throw open its public service to the best men, without any consideration of race, caste or creed. Mahomedans only desired that the principles laid down by the Government of India should be put into force and that qualified Mahomedans should be employed where available." We are not surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad entered a protest. As he pointed out there is always a danger of over-doing a cry of this character. There is always a danger that such an agitation may be pushed to limits which are not consistent with the public interests. The Mahomedan community may accept the advice implied in this comment, for as impartial observers we are bound to say that efficiency and qualifications for appointments have been recognised and made use of when ascertained among Mahomedans, as readily, if not more readily, than among other creeds.

With His Excellency, we regret that it should have been stated, or even insinuated, that the Government of Bombay has not done full justice to the Mahomedan community in the matter of appointments in the public service and that invidious comparisons with other Governments should have been raised. "If," said His Excellency, "those who believe that Mahomedans do not get a proper share in the Government patronage, were aware of the facts, they would know that the tendency has been, and is in exactly the opposite direction, and that other communities have complained of this tendency." That is a well known fact, and those complaints have been both loud and deep. But the Mahomedans have this assurance that the Government will continue to give favourable consideration to qualified Mahomedan candidates, wherever they are available, though in the interests of the public service, they cannot undertake to give preference to those who are clearly unqualified. His Excellency spoke feelingly and unequivocally, when he continued :—"The whole question of securing what may be regarded as an adequate proportion of the posts under Government, is purely one of education, which will settle itself automatically in no long time, if, as I believe, the community is now earnestly desirous of remedying their deficiencies in this regard. The position attained by such a small body as the Parsis, must surely point a way, to what the Mahomedans can accomplish if they set about the work of education in a spirit of true progress. Meanwhile all real friends of the Mahomedan community, among whom I count myself, must fear that if inordinate demands are preferred in its behalf, there may be an alienation of sympathy which we should all deplore." There is the danger of that alienation of sympathy, especially when what may be mistaken for ingratitude comes hand in hand with accusations from other interests that the Mahomedans are the favourite children of the Sirkar, not only in Bombay but throughout India. Sir George Clarke would have them go to the Parsis, the human ants of the population, for a lesson. They have never been shown any favour; far from it. But by their own industry and energy a small community has achieved greater prominence than their numbers could ever have led them to expect and by the same means the Mahomedans may rise to pre-eminence. It is to be hoped Sir George's lesson will not be lost upon them.

Concluding his speech and closing the debate, the Governor paid a fitting tribute to the Senior Member of Council, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, who, having presented his last Budget, shortly retires from the service. "His long labours not only in his capacity as our finance minister, in which he has been conspicuously successful, but in many spheres of public activity," said His Excellency, "will not be forgotten. The time has come to him as it must come to all to lay aside active duties of official life, but he will take with him into his well earned repose the gratitude of the people of this Presidency." The sentiment will be fully endorsed by all classes of the community, though the reference will be read with regret, as disposing of the belief that Sir John would be induced to prolong his service in Bombay. His Excellency's reference to Sir John's past labours for the country was but brief, for there is ample time yet before his departure to refer to his long and varied services and to award the meed of praise which he has earned. Since 1876 he has laboured, and not in vain, for the good of the country of his adoption and has undoubtedly deserved well of it. In his retirement, he will have, as Sir George Clarke said, a sense of good work accomplished and of strenuous endeavours, unsparingly applied to the administration of this great and progressive province. To which may be added the consciousness of having earned the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and of the gratitude of the many thousand inhabitants whose interests he has studied and for whose welfare his years have been spent.

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THE MISSING STEAMER "TRIESTE." A RUMOUR was current yesterday morning to the effect that the missing Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" had been signalled off Muscat where she had drifted owing to the loss of her propeller. Upon inquiry at the Austrian Lloyd's office our representative was informed that this circumstantial story was unfounded and the Agent had received no news at all concerning her. Though now over a week overdue the Agents and navigators generally are still hopeful of her reappearance, sea-faring men being quite positive on the matter. They point out that during the South-West Monsoon the waters run out of the Red Sea, and meet of Cape Guardafui, the North-North-East current which passes between Socotra and the North-East Point of Africa. The combined currents then set in a North-Easterly direction towards Arabia, and follow the Coast Line to until off Ras al Hadd, where it divides; one part trending towards Muscat along the Coast, and the other branch recurving, taking first an Easterly and then a South-Easterly direction towards the Coast of India, until within two or three hundred miles of Bombay, where the current sets to the Southward, following the West Coast. In the middle of the Indian Ocean on the track of steamers voyaging between Aden and Bombay the general set of the current is Easterly. Under normal conditions, therefore, a steamer from Aden would first experience the Easterly set from the Red Sea, then between Cape Guardafui and Arabia, a North-Easterly set, followed again by an Easterly set, until nearing the Coast of India, when the Southerly current would be felt. The "Trieste," would under ordinary circumstances follow the usual track of steamers. In the event of a breakdown in the early part of the voyage, if between Cape Guardafui and Ras Fartak, the vessel would drift by the force of wind and current in a North-Easterly direction towards or along the Arabian Coast. If the breakdown occurred somewhat later in the voyage, there would only be the wind driving her North, as the current would be Easterly. Should, however, everything have gone well until the "Trieste" was nearing the Indian side, and she there met with a mishap, the Southerly set would then be experienced, and although, the effect of the current would be to some extent counteracted by the strong monsoon wind, the vessel might drift to Southward of Bombay. At this season, with thick rainy weather, vessels pass within a short distance without sighting each other. There is every reason to hope that news of the missing vessel will soon be heard. She is well found in every respect. No other vessels are overdue, so there cannot have been a collision, and with the open sea before her, we need, at the worst, only anticipate a serious breakdown and much discomfort to all on board the "Trieste."

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COTTON AND OTHER CROPS IN THE SOUDAN. AMONG the countries to which the British Cotton Growers' Association has lately been turning its attention is the Soudan, and although it is yet an early day to speak definitely, there is promise that the Soudan may become a very important cotton-bearing district. Much of the land has been reported to be of very suitable quality, and it is stated in the Home Press that some of the leading financiers of the day are backing important schemes in this direction. The Irrigation Department have been able to promise that on the completion of the raising of the Assouan Dam it will be possible to double the allowance of "summer" water available for the Soudan, which at present is only sufficient for 10,000 feddans. This decision will encourage land reclamation, and the development of cultivable land, and will tend to improve the possibilities of the country as a cotton-producing district. In some quarters the sanguine view is held that the Soudan will be able in a large degree to correct the shortage in the world's cotton crop, but it is really impossible to make any prediction with confidence until more progress has been made with experimental crops, and at present such rosy forecasts can only be received with extreme caution. At the same time the Soudan appears to be on the eve of a considerable industrial development in several directions. The maize crop is one which has already given signs of considerable extension. Whereas in the whole twelve months of 1906 the quantity exported was valued at only £E8,000, the exports for the first nine months of 1909 came to no less than £E128,000. The demand in the last-named year was to a certain extent fostered by a shortage in the crop in Egypt proper, but it is very probable that, Egypt having learned to appreciate the good qualities of Soudan maize, will in future supply her deficiencies from that country rather than from abroad. As to rubber, five experimental estates are under observation, and of these the two southerly seem likely to do well. Rubber from its compactness is eminently suited for production in a country which is so far from the sea, but with the great development which is taking place elsewhere, it is hardly likely that the Soudan will be able to take its place in the market while it is at its best. Generally the Soudan can now show a far bigger export list than it did some years ago. Then its staple products were gum, ivory and ostrich feathers, but while it still trades in these in considerable quantities, its exports now include as well, live stock, hides and skins, bees wax, mother-of-pearls, wheat, barley, oilseeds, dates, senna and gold. Such development as has taken place has been accomplished with very moderate resources, but as the earnings of the railways increase, progress will become more rapid. In recognition of the rising importance of the country a more settled form of Government was recently introduced, and there is now an Executive Council consisting of the Governor-General, four official and two unofficial members.

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IRRIGATION IN SIND. A NOTE on the working of irrigation works in Sind during 1908-9, records that during the year a record flood for the River Indus occurred. In parts of Lower Sind the river embankments are defective and being unable to resist such a great flood, breaches were made in both banks. The spill over the left bank of the Indus above Rohri Canal caused a flood in the Eastern Nara higher than any flood hitherto recorded except that of 1878, and longer than any flood yet known. This had a damaging effect on the irrigation of this district, the high flood silting up the supply channel. The year saw an abnormal rainfall, 18 in. being recorded in the Karachi Canals District and this district was also inundated by the serious floods in the hills streams which breached the North Western Railway. On the whole this great flood however was successfully controlled, the important embankments above Sukkur were maintained intact and the canals were well managed. The area irrigated reached 8,344,549 acres, a total which has only twice been exceeded, and in addition an area of 359,041 of second crops was cultivated. During the year 832 miles of river embankments were maintained, 7,249 miles of canals operated, 3,344,549 acres of land irrigated, 37,59,075 rupees expended on irrigation works, of which Rs. 31,51,531 were on maintenance and repairs including revenue collection charges. The work of preparation of the projects for perennial irrigation made good progress.

THE accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the twelve months, April 1909 to March 1910, show the total imports to have amounted to Rs. 8,45,68,685 as against Rs. 8,28,87,677 in 1908-9 and Rs. 8,50,55,222 in 1907-8. The total exports were valued at Rs. 6,81,70,457 as compared with Rs. 6,96,04,412 and Rs. 6,96,42,456 in the two previous years.

CANDIDATES for the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene will be allowed to attend the four Laboratory courses referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of the Regulations for the examination for the degree at the Grant Medical College on payment of a composite fee of Rs. 100 or a fee of Rs. 30 for any single course. Tutors and Fellows of the College will be allowed to attend the courses free of charge.

A TEJPUR (Assam) telegram states, that Leakat has been released, and has left for Calcutta.

THIEVES have stolen from the Cathedral of Leonessa, Rome, two relics of great value—the first what is reputed to be the heart of St. Joseph, and the second a monstrance by Benvenuto Cellini. The latter is valued at £8,000.

AN aeroplane carrying M. Maurice Farman, the brother of Henri Farman, and M. Besancon, secretary-general of the Aero Club of France, capsized at Versailles. Both men were thrown out and injured, and M. Besancon was conveyed to hospital, but his injuries are not dangerous.

THE "Monte Video" newspapers welcome a unanimous approval of the Uruguay Chamber of Deputies of the Bill sent to it by President Williman granting proportional representation to minorities. Uruguay has the credit of being the first State to incorporate this system in its Constitution.

BY order of the Chinese Government, the breech-blocks and bolts have been removed from the rifles of the troops in the provinces. Agitators have been attempting to win over the soldiers, and this step has been taken as a precaution against a serious rising.

THE King of Wurtemberg, who is, it is announced, seriously ill with an internal malady, is over sixty. He has been on the Throne since 1891, when he succeeded his cousin Carl I. The latter, who married the Russian Princess Olga, had no issue. He had thrown in his lot with Austria in 1866, and after Kondiggratz Prussia mulcted him in something like a million therefor. In the war of 1870-71 the situation altered, and Wurtemberg was incorporated with the Empire.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

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(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE week between the Epsom and Ascot meetings provides plenty of racing, but it lacks importance, compared to the two fixtures named. What sportsmen are mainly concerned about just now is the question of the probable starters for the Ascot Gold Cup, and the chances of Lemberg for the Grand Prix de Paris. Judging from all appearances, we shall see an international field for the Gold Cup, while class will be very much to the fore. It is expected that Sea Sick and Aveu will be among the representatives of France, and these two will find worthy rivals in Bayardo and Sir Martin. Since the latter's fine performance at Epsom last week, everyone is anxious to see the American colt measure strides with Bayardo, generally considered the best of the three year olds last season. Sir Martin has certainly developed form in keeping with his two year old days, and it will be instructing to compare his ability with the best of the English fliers.

THE GRAND PRIX.

A stake of 12,000 sovs. is enough to tempt even a rich owner, and while Mr. Fairie is blessed with plenty of the best, it is expected he will let Bayardo take his chance in the Grand Prix. We have not scored too often in this valuable event, Minting winning in 1886, while one of his decent in Spearmint was the next to win from England, this being four years' ago. The success of the latter, followed his victory in the Derby in record time, and as Lemberg relegated the figures to the background last week, it is a hopeful sign. Some Derbys are run at a moderate speed for a good portion of the journey, while in other years one animal so out-classes the field, that there is no need to show a fast performance. Thus it follows that it does not make Lemberg, the best of all Derby winners, because he broke record, as also did Greenback. It does prove, however, that he can stay 1 1-2 miles at a record breaking pace, consequently there is no doubt about Bayardo having great speed and stamina. On this account, his chance of winning the big French race is good, and we can also look forward to a splendid struggle between the Manton colt and Greenback in the St. Leger.

A POPULAR TRAINER.

No trainer is more popular with his employees than Alec Taylor of Manton, as was well illustrated when he returned from his double triumph at Epsom. He was met at Marlborough station by many of the Manton employees, who took the horses out of his carriage and drew him in triumph to his residence—a compliment which the talented trainer greatly appreciated. He may well feel proud of his double in the Derby and Oaks, which makes up for his disappointment over Bayardo last year.

BOXING.

London sportsmen are looking forward to the 20 rounds contest between H. Lewis of America and Young Josephs of London, which will claim their attention at the end of the month. The men will meet at 147 lbs., and are claiming to be contesting for the Welter Weight Championship of the world. Josephs is a very useful boxer, but the writer has not got much faith in him against such a powerful hitter as Lewis in a long bout. The visitor will train at Hampstead, where Packy McFarland took his breathings for his match with Welsh. It may be added that many sportsmen here consider "Packy" was unlucky not to get the decision against the Welshman, and there is a movement on foot to make him some small presentation in recognition of the sportsmanlike behaviour he has shown in this country.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

It is quite possible that the failure of Capt. H. Lloyd to get together a satisfactory team for the purpose of challenging for the America Cup may prove a blessing in disguise. Polo enthusiasts know that the Americans had to make several attempts before they regained the trophy, and it is hardly to be expected that we can win it back at the first time of asking. It is a real sporting spirit which has led the Old Etonians to authorise the Hurlingham authorities to challenge for the trophy, particularly as each member wishes to defray his own expenses, consequently the America Cup Recovery Fund will not be touched. The Duke of Rexburgh will not be able to play back for the team, but he is helping by loaning his stud of ponies. His place in the team will be filled by Lord Wodehouse, while the Earl of Rocksavage and Messrs F. and R. Grenfell will complete the team. The Old Etonians do not expect to win the cup, but they think the experience gained will help future challengers, which it certainly will.

GREAT WALKING.

To keep up an average speed of six miles an hour for twelve hours, is a wonderful performance, yet this is what T. Payne of North Shields did in the Middlesex twelve hours walk last Saturday. The event was decided at Stamford Bridge, where the stands and terraces shelter the competitors from the wind, consequently the conditions were favourable. The record stood at 68 miles 1,441 yards, which W. Brown, accomplished at the Stadium last September. Payne easily beat this, his total distance being 72 miles 33 yards, whilst F. E. Roberts of London (70 miles 1,716 yards) and T. F. Fox, also of London (70 miles 1,188 yards) likewise beat the previous best, which indicates how competition has led to all round improvement.

NORTHERN ALTHLETES.

It is 25 years since the Northern Championships were decided on the same day, the custom being to allot the events to different sports meetings. The reverting to the old order of things last Saturday appears to have met with success, for there was a good gate at Manchester to see the competitions. Field events are not much indulged in now-a-days, and no one looks for performances approaching record. On this account, the high jumping of C. W. Taylor and B. H. Baker, who cleared 5 ft. 11 in. and 5 ft. 10in., respectively, was satisfactory and promising. A. Hargreaves did 10 1-5 secs. in the 100 yards, and A. H. Healeys 16 1-5 secs. in the 120 yards hurdle race, was another fair performance. The best race of the day was the mile, which was run at a slow pace until a lap from home, when E. Voigt dashed off, followed by E. Owen. They were very tired at the finish, and on Voigt swerving into Owen, he fell and Owen passed the tape in 4 mins. 29 2-5 secs., the last quarter only taking 58 2-5 secs.

R. E. Walker was again competing in Scotland last Saturday, when he turned out at Edinburgh. The champion sprinter made no sort of show however, and it is clear that he will never retain his championship laurels next month, unless he finds a lot of speed during the next two weeks. With Walker below his form, the home cracks will have a rare dust up for the sprint honours, but the 100 and 220 yards events will lack the importance of a year ago, when we had Bobbie Kerr of Canada and Nat Cartmell of America, in addition to Walker competing.

A GERMAN CRACK.

It is expected that H. Braun, the German crack, who won the half mile at the last English championship meeting, will defend his title. He is certainly a remarkable all-round performer, for at Prague a few days ago he won a 120 metres hurdle race in 16 1-5 secs., a 200 metres race in 23 2-5 secs., and a 800 metres race in 2 mins. 2 1-5 secs.

SENSATIONAL CRICKET.

The current week has provided cricketers with plenty of exciting play. When the Yorkshire captain declared, and set Notts the task of getting 355 runs in 5 hours 10 mins., it was one just to the liking of A. O. Jones, who proceeded to hit up 116 in quick time, his innings including a 6 and thirteen 4's. But for rain causing some delay, Notts would probably have won, as the total was only 38 runs short at the end, with 4 wickets still to fall.

More good batting was seen in the Lancs vs. Worcester match, A. C. MacLaren playing an innings of 127 for the former, while H. K. Foster obliged with 112 for Worcestershire. MacLaren's hits included a 5 and ten 4's, and Foster hit a 6, a 5 and thirteen 4's. Then we had E. W. Dillon playing, a fine innings of 138 for Kent against Yorkshire, and as Fielder took 6 wickets for 46 runs, and Blythe 4 for 30, the Yorkshiremen were well beaten.

WONDERFUL BOWLING.

The most wonderful bowling of the week was the performance of Cuff of Worcestershire, who secured 9 wickts for 5 runs against Glamorganshire at Cardiff. Dean also performed with distinction for Lancs vs. Somerset at Bath, were he took 9 wickets for 77 runs and 7 for 26. He is only 25 years of age, and as he improves each season, he looks likely to develop into one of the finest left-handers ever known.

More fine bowling was also seen during the Middlesex vs. Gloucester match. Dennett taking 5 for 35 and Parker 4 for 28 on behalf of Gloucester, whilst Tarrant captured 5 for 29 and Hearne 5 for 22 for Middlesex.

THE LEADERS.

Recent events have improved the championship prospects of Kent, that county now heading the table with a percentage of 80 for 4 wins and a draw. Middlesex come next with a percentage of 75 with Lancashire, 62·50 third.

Langdon of Gloster heads the batting averages with 59·83, Wilkinson of Yorkshire 57·25, and K. L. Hutchings of Kent 56·44, coming next.

Turning to bowlers, Blythe has taken 38 wickets at an average cost of 10·34 runs each; Fielder, 25 wickets, average 11·80; and Hirst, 42 wickets, average 11·64, also, having done well.

IN GENERAL.

A memorial to the late Capt. M. Webb has been erected at Dover to commemorate his channel swim.

The semi-finals and finals of this season's cup ties drew Bates amounting to £15,827.

B. R. Day of Ireland, 1-2 yard start, and Eastman of Canada, scratch, ran a dead heat in a 80 yards' sweepstake on Saturday, the time being 8 1-2 secs.

J. T. Cosgrove of Canada, who will try for the Diamond Sculls at Honley, is making good progress under the guidance of Tom Sullivan. The visitor was entertained to lunch by some oarsmen this week, when he reminded them that should he win, the victory would be going to a Colonial and not a foreigner.

M. Blanc, won the French Oaks, on Sunday with Marsa, and the filly is quite likely to turn out the best of the home representatives in the Grand Prix de Paris.

Tom Ball and G. Duncan beat H. Vardon and A. Herd in a 36 holes golf match at Rosapenna, yesterday, the younger players winning by 1 hole.

VILLAGE GRAZING FEES.

◆

Concerning the question regarding the collection of grazing fees by village panchayats. The following correspondence is published by the Revenue Department:—

Bombay Castle, June 21.

Letter from the Commissioner, S.D., No. 4261, dated 6th October 1909:—

"Government Resolution No. 8952 of 15th September 1909, last sentence of paragraph 12, 'otherwise the collection of grazing fees rests with the village officers, or if a panchayat is constituted under the next following paragraph, with the panchayat.'

"I have the honour to point out that (1) even if the panchayat collects the fees in the first instance, it will pay them to the village officers who will credit them in the books and send them to the treasury; (2) in case of negligence or fraud, it would be very difficult to bring the matter home to the panchayat; (3) if the village officers are not to get remuneration in case of fees collected by the panchayat, the result is not unlikely to be to prevent the constitution of a panchayat at all. The constitution of a panchayat must depend on the willingness of influential villagers to form themselves into one. Th[illegible] village officers are generally among the most [illegible]fluential villagers and would naturally try to [illegible] a panchayat being formed if they would lose [illegible] formation.

"2. For the above reasons I submit tha[illegible] a panchayat is appointed, the responsib[illegible] collection of fees should continue with t[illegible] officers. The panchayat should of course a[illegible]

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D, [illegible] 5590, dated 21st December 1909 :—

"With reference to Government e[illegible] No. 12089 of the 14th instant, I have [illegible] to state that I concur with the Commiss[illegible] in his view that any arrangement for t[illegible] grazing fees through village panchayat[illegible] to work satisfactorily in practice and [illegible] villagers unwilling to form panchayats. [illegible] would have ample scope for useful [illegible] directions indicated in paragraph 13 of [illegible] Resolution No. 8952 of the 15th Se[illegible] without being made responsible for the [illegible] grazing fees."

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1863, dated 20th April 1910 :—

"In reply to Government endorsement No. 12089, dated the 14th December 1909, I have the honour to state that the question is not of direct interest to the Northern Division. Where it is of interest I agree with the Commissioner, S. D., that the collection of the grazing fees should remain with the village officers and not with a specially appointed panchayat."

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1660, dated 11th May 1910 :—

"With reference to Government endorsement No. 12089, dated the 14th December 1909, the Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that the question discussed in letter No. 4261, dated the 6th October 1909, from the Commissioner, S.D. has no application to Sind. As observed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8952, dated the 15th September 1909, the grazing regulations in force in Sind are working with sufficient smoothness and there is no need for a change in them. As a matter of fact grazing in Government lands is generally free in Sind and wherever it is charged for the recovery by the village officers of the amounts due causes no inconvenience.

"2. The system of entrusting village panchayats with the duty of collecting grazing fees would be out of place in Sind where almost all important maldars—cattle-owners—are Muhammadans. Further, it is not customary in Sind to remunerate village officers specifically for the collection of grazing fees, nor are such officers influential members of the village community as is the case in the Presidency proper. They are all stipendiary servants of Government and have no connection with the villages in their charge beyond that arising from their position under Government."

Resolution.—In the circumstances stated, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following words occurring at the end of paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 8952, dated 15th September 1909, should be deleted:—

"Or if a panchayat is constituted under the next following paragraph, with the panchayat."

LORD KITCHENER AND ORGANISATION.

MR. HALDANE AND MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Position Defended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the House of Commons, on Army Estimates, Mr. Wyndham said he was unable to understand why the post of the Mediterranean Command was established. The effect was to bring a prominent soldier into most delicate relations on non-political matters, with our representative in Egypt and the Governments of self-governing dominions. He paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener and regretted that his gifts would have no place in the organisation of the Army. He asked if Government were satisfied with the present weak garrison in Egypt.

Mr. Haldane recalled the decision of the Colonial Conference delegates to endeavour to fashion armies of Empire on a single pattern.

General French, he said, was much overworked, necessitating a second Inspector-General. He thought the appointment of Sir Ian Hamilton, who had already commanded Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders in the field, would encourage those with whom he was brought into contact. Besides inspection from Hongkong to Bermuda his duties would include, in the event of a great military concentration, everything connected with strategy and defence along the great military highway through the Mediterranean, hence the suitability of Malta for headquarters, where he would be for two or three months during the year, but his duties would necessitate that he should spend a considerable part of the year in London where he would sit on the Defence Committee.

Mr. Haldane continued:—The Garrison in Egypt was increased in 1907 and he thought it was sufficient. He pointed out that there was now a part of the Seventh Division, which could be concentrated with the brigade at Malta only three days off and there were also other arrangements for rapidly reinforcing Egypt. The whole question of the supply of officers was under consideration.

The idea of compulsory service in the Territorials could not be entertained and was unnecessary.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Lee, in the course of a vigorous denunciation of the Mediterranean post, said the appointment was a scandalous job to save Government's face. The duties of the post were such that it was impossible for anyone to fulfil. How was Sir Ian Hamilton going to inspect his superior officers in Gibraltar and South Africa?

Mr. Haldane again defended the arrangement. To imagine that Sir Ian Hamilton would accept a post such as Mr. Lee had described was a serious reflection on Sir Ian, Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts and everyone else, who had been consulted, agreed that Sir Ian Hamilton was the most suitable man for the post and he was entering on the duties convinced that he was doing the best for the interests of the country. There was nothing unusual in an Inspector inspecting troops under a Commander senior to himself. The whole matter had been carefully worked out by the Army Council.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The States' Case.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the Newfoundland Fisheries Arbitration Court at the Hague, after the pacific arguments of Sir Robert Finlay, occupying a fortnight, refuting American claims, ex-Senator Turner, [illegible] behalf of United States took a strong stand. [illegible] cited a long list of legal authorities [illegible] the purpose of showing that the Treaty of [illegible] limits British sovereignty over Newfound[illegible] respecting the fisheries and prevents [illegible] exercising sovereignty or making re[illegible] impairing American fishing rights, [illegible] entitles the United States to [illegible] some sovereignty of its own. [illegible] The United States," said Mr. Turner, [illegible] full participation in making and enforcing fishing regulations," and he added; "If [illegible] so, we may intervene and say 'it [illegible] not be done in this manner any longer.'"

THE FRENCH IN CASABLANCA.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

French flying columns have had several engagements with the troublesome tribes in the Casablanca Hinterland. The tribesmen suffered heavy losses while the French were slight.

The tribesmen in the Hinterland of Albuceras are also troubling the Spaniards.

GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

Cullinan Diamonds.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The High Commissioner for South Africa, to-morrow, will attend Marlborough House and present the Queen on behalf of the South African Union with a magnificent pendant and ring of Cullinan diamonds, originally intended to be presented to her as Princess of Wales at the opening of the Union Parliament.

GREECE AND RUMANIA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Bukharest telegrams state that Greece has conditionally accepted Rumania's demands.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Note from the Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Powers in their Note to Turkey also urged her to make efforts to calm the popular excitement which the attitude of Greece did not warrant, and the continuance of which was calculated to cause regrettable incidents. The Note suggested that if the Porte were convinced that the time for definite solution of the Cretan question had come, it should address the signatories of the Berlin Treaty.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Navigation of the Sungari.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphs from St. Petersburg that China has intimated her readiness to accept Russia's standpoint with regard to the navigation of the Sungari. She has also expressed her desire to cultivate neighbourly relations. The result of these advances will be embodied in a fresh Convention, which, however, owing to technicalities, cannot be drafted before the Autumn.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Austrian-Lloyd steamer "Trieste" carries fourteen first-class passengers and twenty second-class. Among the English passengers are: Mr. Pusey, Mr. H. A. Payne, Rev. R. Payne and Misses Benning and Bayley, all from London.

THE PARTY CONFERENCE.

The Nationalists' Threat

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith, was heckled in reference to the Conference and said it would be premature to say when it was likely to finish.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Nationalists have decided to oppose the Budget unless they are satisfied that there will be no compromise with regard to the Veto. Mr. Asquith's statement yesterday caused a fresh outburst of dissatisfaction on the part of extreme Radicals.

ANARCHISTS IN ARGENTINA

Stringent Law Enacted.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Buenos Ayres correspondents report that in consequence of the bomb throwing the Chamber has enacted most stringent anti-anarchist law totally forbidding anarchists to reside in the country and inflicting severe punishments on captains of ships landing anarchists. It provides for the death penalty on all authors of fatal outrages irrespective of age and sex.

THE CAIRO OUTRAGE.

Wardani Executed.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A Cairo telegram states that Wardani was hanged to-day. He was executed in prison and quietly buried in the Moslem cemetery.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Appointment of Mr. Clark Condemned.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The *Times* prints in large type a letter signed "Anglo-Indian," upwards of a column in length, condemning most strenuously the appointment of Mr. Clark as Minister of Commerce and Industry.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Mr. Ali Baig Received by Lord Morley.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Lord Morley has received Mr. Ali Baig who will take his seat on the Council to-day.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

Influx into Hospitals.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The *Daily News* reports that the great influx of Indian students into London hospitals is causing considerable difficulties. One hospital is about to introduce regulations restricting Indian entrants.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

To be Reduced Shortly.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Edward Grey, in reply, to Mr. Rice, said. "The Russian Government does not consider that the State of order in Northern Persia would justify the immediate withdrawal of all troops, but I understand that the numbers will shortly be reduced."

SIR ARTHUR NICHOLSON.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Sir Arthur Nicholson has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs

THE ARMS TRAFFIC TO THE EAST.

Its Magnitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

Some idea of the extent to which the arms traffic between Europe and the East is carried on may be formed from the circular recently issued by an Antwerp firm, says the "Pioneer," to those engaged in the business. Shippers are informed that 2,500,000 Werndl rifles with their due complement of ammunition were for sale at the low price of five franks or four shillings two pence per rifle. The Werndl has been discarded by the Austrian army, but as a good weapon of small bore magazine type, it would probably fetch fifty francs at Muscat and Rs. 80 on the North West Frontier. So the temptation for traders and middlemen to buy up the whole stock in Antwerp is great.

MADRAS ENLARGED COUNCIL.

Official Members to Sit Separate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

According to a Madras Government order the enlarged Legislative Council will, in future, have the distinction of containing members who will belong to the Treasury Bench and those who are to be included in that category. Those who belong to the Treasury Bench will be the Governor, the Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council, Secretaries to Government, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Advocate General.

An estimate for a new Council Chamber in Fort St. George containing eleven seats for the Treasury Bench and a cross table and 39 seats for other members at a cost of Rs. 2,34,700 has been sanctioned. The members of the Revenue Board who hold seats in Council are not included in the Treasury Bench.

Now that these and other official members are to be segregated with non-official members, may we hope, says the "Hindu," that in voting upon matters before the Council they will exercise their independent judgment and vote according to their convictions and not by official mandate?

HOWRAH POLITICAL GANG CASE.

Application for Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

An application for bail was made before Mr. Duval, Additional District Magistrate, Howrah, on behalf of Jotindra Nath Mukerjee, shorthand writer to the Government of Bengal and an accused in the Howrah Political gang case. The accused was arrested in connection with the murder of the late Shamsul Alam at the Calcutta High Court and was discharged later by the Commissioner of Police and was sent to Howrah to take his trial on the present charge. It was submitted that accused was in bad health and during his incarceration in prison he had lost 20 pounds in weight. The application was rejected.

ANTI-EUROPEAN FEELING IN A MILL.

Caused by False Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Some four thousand Moslem mill-hands of the Kharda Jute Mills assumed hostile attitude towards the European employees over the disappearance of a Mahomedan boy whom they thought a European assistant had killed. As a matter of fact the boy was rebuked for neglect of duty and fled to a neighbouring village whence he was brought back by the police. On seeing the boy the men resumed work.

KABULI HIGHWAYMEN IN CALCUTTA.

Six Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Six Kabulis have been arrested for highway robbery at Moheshtola, three miles off Belvedere. A tailor, while returning home from Calcutta with money, was attacked, assaulted and robbed.

STRIKE AT ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Students Leave the Boarding House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

The strike at the Islamia College, Lahore, still continues. The students in a body left the boarding house and they refuse to return until their grievances were redressed. Some police constables are on duty for the personal safety of the Principal of the College.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Captain Trew, R.E., Military Works Services, Mhow, is transferred to Rawalpindi division.

2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Moberley, Unattached List, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to 74th Punjabis.

Major H. F. Searight, 1st Dragoons Guards, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant R. H. Beresford, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has resigned his commission.

Captain Marriott, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been selected for the appointment as Assistant Superintendent, Army Clothing Department.

Major-Colonel Quihoun, 75th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 83rd Infantry.

Major Lane, 96th Infantry, has been selected as commandant of that regiment, vice Colonel Macdonald, whose tenure expires in November next.

Major F. Major, 94th Infantry, becomes 2nd-in-Command of 96th Infantry.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

The Government of India sanctioned the equipment of Electrical Engineer Volunteer Companies with Rifles and accoutrements the same way as Infantry Volunteer Rifles. These Companies are to perform the musketry course prescribed for the Naval and Artillery Volunteer Corps. An allowance authorised for musketry prizes will be admissible to them.

THE Government of India will shortly take measures for the controlling of Life Insurance Companies in this country.

MR. DALRYMPLE CLARK'S CASE.

Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 28.

On the resumption of the hearing of the first case against Mr. Dalrymple Clark, Sir Charles Fox to-day said the next case against Mr. Clark will commence on 8th July. Mr. Stephen, Manager, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, gave evidence regarding the firms contract with the Green Company in July 1906 for the supply of elephants during the following year. The late Sidney Roberts signed the contract on behalf of the Corporation and the accused for Green and Company. A letter from Mr. Clark to Mr. Roberts was produced wherein the accused said he was the sole proprietor of Green and Company.

Mr. Osgerby, Assistant Manager, Mercantile Bank of India, is at present giving evidence. He has produced various accounts of Clark and Green and Company with both the Calcutta Bank and the Mercantile Bank showing that accused traded in the name of the Company and financed it. Clark's authorisation to Birch to sign for the Company was also produced. Among other entries spoken to were numerous accounts transferred from Clark's account to the Company's.

PINDI DAS AND ZIA-UL-HUQ.

A Separation Prayed for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

A petition has been sent by Ishwar Das, father of Pindi Das, to the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, the Superintendent, Central Jail, Multan, and the Inspector General of Jails, Punjab, to the effect that Pindi Das was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, Lahore, for offences under Sections 124A and 181 on 30th July, 1907, and was on 27th March, 1908, transferred from Lahore Central Jail to the Multan Central Jail and that the imprisonment of Zia-ul-Huq, editor of the "Peshawar" who fled to Persia along with Ajit Singh and was lately sentenced to five years' transportation in the same jail was in undesirable. In the interest of Pindi Das the petitioner therefore prayed that either Pindi Das or Zia-ul-Huq may be transferred from the Multan Central Jail,

MADRAS PLANTERS' LABOUR ACT.

Report on Its Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

The Madras Government have just published an order giving details of the working of the Madras Planters' Labour Act (1 of 1905) in Malabar and on the Nilgiris. During last year Mr. R. B. Wood, acting District Magistrate of Malabar, reports that the Act appears to have worked satisfactorily during the year in his district. The few difficulties which arose being due to the misinterpretation of the Act by the Sub-Magistrate of Vayteri and not to any defects in the Act itself. No less than 442 cases were instituted in the Court of the latter official; of these, two cases were instituted by planters against maistries under section 23. Of 209 cases registered under section 24, 142 were laid by planters against maistries and the remainder by maistries against sub-maistries and of 228 cases instituted under section 30, 11 were by planters and the remainder by maistries against labourers. On the Nilgiris the number of prosecutions instituted under the Act rose to 963 as compared with 767 the preceding year.

THE BENGAL CIRCUS IN CAWNPORE.

Professor Bose Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

Professor Bose of the Bengal Circus in Cawnpore was fined Rs. 51 on Monday on the police charge of having a dangerous animal, to wit, a tiger, in an insecure confinement and thereby being a danger and menace to the public. Prof. Bose has appealed against the conviction. In another case before the Cantonment Magistrate for displaying posters on prohibited places he was acquitted.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Fatal Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

An unfortunate accident took place on Monday at the Exhibition site, Allahabad. Work was in progress on the roof of one building when the roof in course of erection suddenly collapsed. One man was killed and seven injured.

THE PESHAWAR RIOT SEQUEL.

Hindu Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

A correspondent to a contemporary suggests that the Chief of Khalsa, the Dewan and a representative body of Sikhs should join the Hindu Sabha, Punjab, in submitting a joint memorial to the Viceroy in connection with the Hindu and Sikh grievances at Peshawar.

ENNORE RAILWAY DISASTER.

A Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, JUNE 28.

Negotiations for an amicable settlement having failed, Venkatrama Iyer of Kadathur and Subbalakshumi Ammal, the father and widow of K. R. Subbaraya Iyer, a victim in the Ennore Railway disaster of June 1909 on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, are claiming Rs. 10,000 damages.

SALT CONSUMPTION.

Increased Revenue Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The returns of salt consumption and revenue for the two months, April and May last, to-day published, show an increase of fifteen thousand maunds and thirty-one thousand rupees as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE STEAMER "TRIESTE."

Cruiser in Quest.

YESTERDAY a rumour gained currency in Bombay that the Clan Line steamer s.s. "Camming," which arrived in port that morning had sighted the "Trieste" off Muscat, with her propellar gone. On inquiry at the Agency, however, the report was denied. The "mucadum" of a wealthy Hindu merchant who is alleged to have a relation on board the overdue steamer was said to have learnt the news. At the Prince's Dock, the representatives of the Company and a number of people collected, all anxious to know if the s.s. "Camming" had seen the "Trieste." Captain Piper, the Dock Master, ran up code signals, enquiring whether the overdue boat had been sighted. The answer came, "No."

Mr. Denso, the local Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, wired on Monday to the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, Admiral Slade, who is at present at Trincomalee, asking if he could render any assistance in searching for the missing steamer. The Admiral immediately directed by wire the despatch of H. M. S. "Fox" from Aden, from which port she sailed yesterday morning. The "Trieste" is still believed to be drifting in a helpless condition through a breakdown to her machinery.

Mr. Denso approached the Director of the Royal Indian Marine to see if he could send out one of the Indian transports. While the Director was quite ready to do anything in his power, he found it impossible to comply as the boats were all under repairs in the Government Dockyard.

The passenger list includes:—

From Trieste.—Mr. Mathes, Mr. Wurster, Mr. Vijaikar, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Benning, Miss Szepukat, Miss Bayley, Mr. Payne, Count Thurn, Countess Thurn, and Mr. and Mrs. Kartusch.

From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry de Souza and 6 children, Lt. Trenchard, Mr. Jamnadass, Mr. Lalumull, Mr. Purshotumdass, Mr. Mitharam, Mr. G. Taylor and Mrs. Lobo.

THE DALAI LAMA.

The Situation in Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JUNE 28.

The Dalai Lama is living quietly, and awaiting the final disposal of his representation by both the British and Chinese Governments. His representation has so far been ignored by the Wai-wu-pu, and they are evidently anxious to set up a new Dalai Lama in his place. Reports from Lhassa state that the Chinese overlordship in Tibet is not at all appreciated, and the Tibetans are disappointed with the British attitude of indifference towards the progress of events in Lhassa and towards the Dalai Lama.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

News regarding the situation in Tibet which has been received via Darjeeling may be regarded as substantially correct. The Tibetans resent the Chinese methods and their attitude towards the fugitive Dalai Lama. So keen is the sense of indignation that complications are not altogether unexpected.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Two More Releases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

Mohamed Akram, Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, and Lala Sundar Lal, contractor, were kidnapped by the raiders on the Frontier near the Tochi Valley. While in the grip of the raiders they wrote a couple of letters to their friends and relations depicting in pathetic language their tale of miseries and sorrows. These letters attracted considerable attention in the press. It is now gratifying to note that through the intervention of the Political Department both the captives have been released and allowed to return to British territory.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Disturbances on the Frontier continue and the latest report relates to the doings of Abdur Rahman Khels. They took a number of cattle on 9th June which were subsequently recovered. They then attacked the Militia and were repulsed. They then gave themselves up on the 13th.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

The review of the sea-borne trade for the Madras Presidency for last year, shows the total trade for the Presidency was the largest during the past thirty years, and showed an increase of one crore and 96 lakhs of rupees over that of the previous year. The increase is almost entirely due to the expansion of the coasting trade, which shows a rise of 180 lakhs of rupees over the figures of the previous year. The total foreign trade expanded by Rs. 16 lakhs, as the net result of a decrease of 11 per cent. under imports, and an increase of 9 per cent. under exports. The total trade with Bengal decreased by Rs. 49 lakhs, and with Eastern Bengal and Assam by 1 3-4 lakhs, while that with Bombay increased by nearly Rs. 28 lakhs, with Burma by 179 lakhs, with Sind and the Indian ports by one lakh each, and with the ports within the Presidency by four lakhs.

COMMENTS ON THE HONOURS' LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The honour conferred on the Deputy Superintendent Huq and Inspector Lalmohun Guha of the Midnapore conspiracy case fame, has elicited much comment. The "Englishman" congratulates them on this well-earned honour, while other Anglo-Indian papers think it premature, as the result of the enquiry is not yet known. The "Bengalee" asks: "Is this, to say the least, consistent with the courtesy which the Executive Government is bound to show to the highest Judicial Tribunal in the land? There is always another aspect of the question. We find two retired District Judges placed in the same category with these police officers in the honours' list. Will these gentlemen, who held high judicial appointments, consider themselves honoured by being bracketed with these police officers?"

RENEWAL OF RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

It has been finally settled that the South Indian Railway Company will continue to work the line, but details of the new contract are still unsettled.

The next contract for revision is that of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway which has been extended to 1933 and the current contract of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will terminate in 1913 and negotiations are already proceeding for its revision.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Session Closed.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

The Bombay Legislative Council continued its sitting at the Council Hall this morning, Sir John Muir-Mackenzie presiding in the absence of the Governor. The Council resumed the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Joshi's amendments of the Hereditary Offices Act Amendment Bill proposing to limit the Government's right of forfeiture of watans for misconduct.

The Hon'ble Mr. Curtis pointed out that the existing powers had been exercised for thirty-five years, and had been exercised, as far as evidence showed, with discretion, moderation, and strict impartiality.

Sir Muir-Mackenzie said the amendment would amend not only the present bill, but the Act of 1874, the administration of which not a single complaint could be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joshi, replying, said the present penalty was unduly severe, as it held the whole co-partnership responsible for the misconduct of officiating watandar. Watandari families were numerous, and were the mainstay of administrative machinery, and anything which tended to lower their status should be earnestly deprecated. The amendments were rejected.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh's amendments were also rejected, and the Bill was passed at the third reading.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider the revised draft of rules of business prepared by the Secretary, with a view to the amendment of the existing rules. He said the existing rules were passed in 1876, and the passing of the Indian Councils Act in 1909, necessitated minor alterations. The Government desired to remedy certain defects, especially with regard to the admission of amendments. He compared the procedure with that of the House of Commons, with which it was supposed to correspond, and showed it was very different. The motion was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed moved for the appointment of a small committee of Mahomedans to enquire into the difficulties of Urdu Schools, and the condition of primary education among the Mahomedans in the Presidency proper. He said on this subject, there was complete unanimity among Mahomedans. The subject had not been broached at a moment's notice, but had been under discussion for a long time and throughout the Presidency was a burning question. Upon it the future progress of the Mahomedan community depended. The special standard for the Mahomedan Primary Schools, the use of Urdu as a medium of Mahomedan instruction, and other recommendations of the Education Commission, which were binding in all other provinces, had been neglected in the Presidency. They wanted an inquiry, why the Commission's recommendations were not carried out, an inquiry into the difficulties of training schools, and into the lack of text books. Urdu text books, in this Presidency, were simply worthless. By such a measure, primary education would be enormously increased. There had been an awakening among the Mahomedans, and political rights had been granted them, but political rights, in educational darkness, were most injurious. Syed El Edroos seconded.

H. E. the Governor presided after the luncheon adjournment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp replied in great detail. He said:—The recommendations of the Education Commission had been carried out to a much greater extent than Mr. Moulvie would suggest. Were there any deficiencies they could be remedied in the ordinary course of official routine, if Mr. Moulvie or his friends would submit definite proposals. Such an enquiry as proposed with power to take evidence would occupy several weeks. Mr. Moulvie referred to the miserable conditions of Urdu schools in the City of Bombay. Bombay had been entrusted with the management of its own primary education. The Mahomedans were jealous of independence and did not want interference from the Education Department. The Mahomedans were well represented on the Corporation and the members were capable of looking after the interests of Urdu schools in the city. As to the recommendations of the Commission special standards had been subscribed for Mahomedan schools in the form of Urdu standards; admission to training schools had been provided for under female teachers. The speaker enumerated the concessions made to the Mahomedan Training College at Poona and said that when Mr. Moulvie complained of bad Urdu teachers in the Presidency, he thought that might be a result of those concessions. Complaints were made about Mahomedan endowments but such endowment as the speaker was acquainted with was administered by himself and so far as he knew none but Mahomedans benefited from it.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy said that although the local vernacular was essential to a Government servant or business man Urdu was the language of religion and so should be given the place of importance.

Mr. Harchendrai thought after Mr. Sharp's reply no object would be served by the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. Moulvie said the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had treated him unfairly. It was his encouragement which led him to move that resolution. He hoped the Government would extend its sympathy to Mahomedans and put in some practical shape.

The Governor said he thought the moving of this resolution had been an unmixed good. There had been a good deal of discussion, and some members had learned things they were not aware of before the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had successfully shown that very special privileges were given to Mahomedans in the matter of education. He was much struck by the description of treatment of Mahomedan candidates in the Poona Training School. He showed that there they were offered advantages which were denied to all other communities and had indicated, probably correctly, but the result of those advantages was not to the advantage of Mahomedan education as a whole. He hoped the Hon'ble member would not think that Government was not at all sympathetic to his community, but did not think the enquiry he had suggested in very vague terms would have any practical value. The resolution was defeated.

The Governor then referred to the remarks of the previous day in reference to land revenue which he feared might be misunderstood. He wished to say there was no intention of making any change in the general principles of revision of assessments as the existing settlements fall in. There must, of course, be fresh enquiries and only these inquiries can show whether readjustments entailing increases in some cases would be justified. What he meant to state was that there would be no policy of general enhancement. Looking to the present pitch, especially in arid portions of the Deccan, it was not probable that any material enhancement of revenue demand over large areas would be made in future unless exceptional circumstances arose.

Towards the close of the meeting a number of Indian members said farewell tributes to the administrative ability of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie.

The Governor in the course of his speech said that during the three years it had been his privilege to enjoy his friendship and profit by the cordial co-operation he had had special opportunities of realising the great knowledge, devotion to duty, and keen insight into the true welfare of our people in the Agricultural Department which he has nursed from infancy into vigorous youth. There would be left behind a monument more durable than one of bronze to the memory of his wise and progressive administration. In listening to the generous tributes from the members of Council he was tempted to ask, where was the intolerable bureaucrat of whom he had read. If he really existed in this land he had not found him in that Presidency, but had been struck on many occasions by the generous and sincere appreciation accorded to men who were living strenuous lives among them.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie replied in a speech which gave entire credit for the success of the policy of suspension and remissions to the work of the district officers.

The Council then rose.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting in Calcutta Town Hall.

MRS. JAMES'S ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The Town Hall was practically crowded to-night to hear the debate on votes for women. Mr. H. B. Dobson, I. C. S., the Chairman introduced Mrs. S. P. James, the wife of Major S. P. James, I.M.S, of the Statistical Department. Mrs. James made a long speech, vigorously advocating votes for women and referring lastly to some of the arguments commonly brought against the reform. Mrs. James said that the word, fear, bulked largely in all of them. The men fear that women, if granted the vote, will lose womanliness and charm. They fear that the vote will cause dissension in the home. They fear that votes for women will pave the way to adult suffrage. They fear that enfranchised women will forfeit much of that so-called respect which the chivalry of men has conceded to her and so on. Mrs. James said that where these arguments are not ridiculous or entirely irrelevant to the question at issue, they are mutually self-destructive. This logic is to dethrone sentiment, sentiment is to dethrone women that they will not use the vote. All women will vote and so leave the men in the minority and so on. She referred the people who are afflicted with fears of this kind to the experience of countries where women have been enfranchised for many years, viz., Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Tasmania, New Zealand, Australia, Finland and Norway, and quoted resolutions passed by the Parliaments of these countries advising every civilised community to enfranchise its women without delay.

Surgeon General Lukis, in a sympathetic speech, supported Mrs. James and Messrs. Molesworth, R. E. and B. Bevan Petman, both thought that the time had scarcely arrived for the consideration of such a question in India, and deprecating the attitude assumed at home which had depressed rather than fanned the fire of enthusiastic sympathy.

In a concluding speech Mrs. James very aptly introduced a story told of the late Mark Twain. She said that when Mark Twain came to India and saw for the first time an Indian dhobie at work by the riverside he remarked in his day humourous way, "Well, this is the first time that I have seen a man trying to smash a stone with a shirt." She thought that the position of her opponents was not very unlike that of Mark Twain's Indians dhobie, for they had been trying to smash a principle of human justice as irresistible as a rock with weapons as flimsy as the ordinary Indian shirt. She pointed out that even the best soldiers cannot fight well with poor weapons and that the truth is that no one, however hard the tries, can find an effective weapons against woman's suffrage because no such weapon exists. There is no reasonable argument against the justice an urgency of the women's cause. As a campaign for political and economic rights it is quite unanswerable. As a case for the emancipation of a sex from industrial exploitation it is absolutely incontrovertible and needs no plea. After referring further to what she termed the slight flippant and entirely unrefuted arguments that had been adduced against the reform, Mrs. James gave an account of the New Bill that has recently been drawn up by a Committee of Members of Parliament called the Conciliation Committee for woman's suffrage. She said the enormous support that the Bill had received from Members of Parliament of all shades of opinion showed that its introduction is an exceedingly important part. She hoped that when the Bill had become law, as she believed it surely would, none would fail to give honour where honour is due to the noble band of women who had braved ridicule and insult, imprisonment and all the shameful treatment that accompanied it in the fight for the status of their sex. She concluded by reciting very effectively a poem in which each verse contained a reply to one or the other of the arguments commonly brought against woman's suffrage.

LORD MINTO'S COMING DEPARTURE.

Simla Indians' Valedictory Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Indian community of Simla under the leadership of Lal Jai Lall and Peer Bux, Barrister-at-Law, are forming a committee to give a valedictory address to the Viceroy and Lady Minto prior to their departure from Simla at a reception the date of which will be fixed hereafter. The subscriptions will be contributed from everybody, rich and poor.

REWARD FOR SAVING HUMAN LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Two Malis were rewarded Rs. 20 each by the Police for saving the life of a young Mahomedan woman who attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into Wellesly Square Tank.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

Police Sergeant Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Sergeant Sing alias Parsons of the Government Railway Police, Agra, who was the other day arrested with a girl named Skinner, has been charged with abduction, theft and desertion from the police force. The police escorted him back to Agra and have learnt he was formerly a soldier and a witness in the Mussoorie murder case. Accused is married and lived with the girl's family and stole her father's property before elopement.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Moulvi Leakat Hosain, a Mahomedan Swadeshi preacher of Calcutta, has been convicted of publishing a seditious pamphlet, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AT the new Talla reservoir tank, Calcutta, three native workmen were hurled to the ground from a height thirty feet owing to the overturning of a crane. They are in hospital, two in a precarious condition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod presided yesterday, at the second sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE MEDINA MURDER.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, asked for some orders from his Lordship in the case of Emperor vs. Ahmed Hussein Khan who had been committed by the Ottoman Court on a charge of murder at Medina. The learned Advocate-General said that the accused had been in Bombay for sometime past, but it was found impossible to proceed with the case as the prosecution could not find the whereabouts of the witnesses. The accused, he said, had been remanded from time time to by the Presidency Magistrate, who was not sure if he had any jurisdiction to try the case.

Mr. Binning, who appeared for the accused said, that the only Court competent to try the accused was the Sessions Court and all the proceedings before Mr. Setalwad were illegal. The accused was arrested somewhere in the beginning of February 1909 and if the prosecution were not prepared with their evidence, the accused ought to be released; besides the evidence against him was very poor. He asked his Lordship to grant bail to his client in case the hearing was to be adjourned.

His Lordship said that if possible the prosecution should bring on the case during these sessions and if they were not ready with the evidence, they must consider their position.

The Advocate-General said he had no power to enter in a "nolle prosequi" until after the trial began.

His Lordship said that the accused must be put up this sessions and than the Advocate-General should adopt the proper course. That would be without prejudice to the right of traverse.

EXEMPTION TO JURORS.

On the application of Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, Messrs. Gordhandas Khatav and Charles Saunders Clarke were exempted from serving on the special jury during these Sessions.

THE JAMNABI MURDER.

APPROVER TURNS ROUND.

The following special jurors were empanelled to try the case in which Ramdayal Mohanlal, Nannoo Kaloo, Latchman Gopal, Owsan Matadin and Reghunandan Shevdayal were charged with the murder of Bai Jamnabai, widow of Domodar Lakhmidass Khimji, and abetment thereof, house-breaking by night and abetement thereof and theft and abetement thereof on the night of the 20th March last:—

Mr. M. B. Kinnear (foreman); Mr. H. D. Ash; Mr. B. H. Dusebury; Mr. Barjorji Sorabsha Jamsheji, Mr. A. H. Hammond; Mr. J. V. Macdonald; Mr. Krishnarao Sadanand Dhariawan; Mr. Sadashiv Nanabhai Hate and Mr. H. Humphrey.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Cyril Oliver, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, appeared for the first accused, while M. B. Colah, defended the other accused.

Mr. Jardine applied to add charges under sections 395 and 396 of the Penal Code against all the accused. Those sections, he said, referred to dacoity and dacoity with murder. He observed that the charges were based on facts and more than five persons had taken part in the transaction.

Mr. Mirza opposed this application and said that under the provisions of section 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code, no more charges could be added as three charges had already been framed against the accused.

Mr. Kolah also opposed the application and said that the Advocate-General had not taken section 34 of the Penal Code into consideration. He contended that all the sections were to be read in conjunction with section 34. He further argued that the facts showed that whatever Act had been committed beyond theft was not done in furtherance of common intention namely, theft. He said that the evidence did not come within the purview of the section, section 34 applied in the case.

The Advocate-General said that section 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply in this case. He remarked that there was ample evidence to show that a dacoity had been committed. He argued that this application came within the perview of section 225 of the Procedure Code.

His Lordship said that no ground of objection had been made out and he, therefore, allowed the application.

Mr. Lang then framed the charges under the sections against the accused who all pleaded not guilty to both these charges.

PECULIARLY BRUTAL MURDER.

The Advocate-General then opened the case for the Crown. He said that the case arose from the death of one Jamnabai, who was found dead on the morning of the 21st March. The circumstances, in which the body was found, were such as would leave no doubt that she was murdered and that the murder had been committed in connection with a robbery. There would also be no doubt in coming to the conclusion that the murder was of a peculiarly brutal description.

Continuing, he said, that originally six persons were charged before the Magistrate. Five were in the box before them and the sixth accused was turned, what they called, King's evidence.

The Advocate-General then read the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charges and, in relating the facts before the jury, said that some time previous to her death Jamnabai lived alone in a bungalow which she had inherited from her husband and which was situated in Dongersey Lane. In March last she had three servants—a Bhaia, a mali and a coachman, and as she had occasion to find fault with the Bhaia and the mali, she dismissed them in the first week of the month. For ten days afterwards she was all alone in her bungalow, the only male living about the premises being the coachman named Soma Jogi. It would appear that Jamnabai was eccentric in her ways and would not allow any male to enter her room. She occupied only one out of thirty or forty rooms in the bungalow and that room was on the first floor in the right wing. It was the duty of the coachman to take in milk and a Gujarati newspaper every morning. He used to leave these things on the staircase and shout out to her that he had brought the same. Some time before her death Jamnabai had given up cooking and lived on fruit and milk only.

On the 21st March the coachman took the milk and newspaper upstairs as usual, and came down. About eleven o'clock it was time for Jamnabai to come down and give out the horse's grain, but as the coachman found no signs of her appearing he knocked at the door of her room, looked in and found her dead on the couch at the end of the room. The coachman on seeing this hurried out, went to Mr. Captain of Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, and informed him of what he had seen. Mr. Captain took Dr. Meyers, the family doctor, to the place and the latter found that Jamnabai had been strangled to death. He then telephoned to Superintendent Williamson and an inquiry was started. Inspector Fuller arrived at the bungalow at 2-15 p. m., and on arrival he made a full examination of the body, of the position in which the lady was lying, and of the details of the room. He found her feet tied and there were many other signs to show that her hands had also been tied. Round the neck he found a cloth called "angucha" which the Purdesis put on. Inspector Fuller also found many cupboards broken open, articles scattered over the room, a table overturned and the remains of a broken lamp, the wicks of which had been completely burnt out. There were also traces of candle grease which showed that candles had been lighted. During the inquiry it was ascertained that some articles belonging to the deceased were found in Jamnabai's stable; but no further discovery was made for a considerable time afterwards. On the 2nd May an anonymous petition was sent to the Commissioner of Police by the fifth accused. In the petition, the fifth accused, did not connect himself with the crime and the sending of this petition would lead them to believe that that accused was actuated by indignation at not receiving his fair share in the robbery. It would also appear that the fifth accused had sent a similar petition to the Superintendent of Police, Apollo Bunder, but on account of some misunderstanding that petition was not read till after the 2nd May.

In consequence of this petition, Mr. Jardine continued, Inspector Fuller arrested the first accused in his master's bungalow. He then proceeded to Colaba and arrested the second accused, who on seeing him had run away, but was eventually arrested. In consequence of a statement made by the second accused Inspector Fuller arrested the informer Sheonath. He then searched the rooms of the second accused and the approver. In Sheonath's room he found a receipt for Rs. 30 passed by a goldsmith for a gold mohar which was found on Shivnath's person. Inspector Fuller next arrested the third accused and on searching his room found certain property consisting of silver bars and etc, belonging to Jamnabai. Subsequently Mr. Fuller arrested the fourth accused, but nothing was found during the search of his room. All the accused were then taken to the police station at about mid-night. In consequence of a statement made by the approver Sheonath, Inspector Fuller sent him to Bassein with a police officer. There they succeeded in arresting the fifth accused.

On the 13th May, Counsel proceeded to state, the first accused who had not, till then opened his mouth made a statement in consequence of which Inspector Fuller took him to Jamnabai's stable. There the accused pointed out a certain place which Mr. Fuller dug open and found several silver pots belonging to Jamnabai concealed there. Meanwhile all the accused except the first had made incriminating statements before the Presidency Magistrate. Those statements confirmed the approver's evidence.

Counsel then told the jury what the accused were. The first accused, who was the ringleader, he said, was in the employ of a Shetia Nanakchand by name who lived just opposite Jamnabai's. The first accused knew the third accused well and used at times to occupy the latter's room at Colaba. The third accused was employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company as a mucadum in the cotton godowns at Colaba and under him the second and fourth accused and the approver Sheonath served as watchmen. The duty of these men began at 5 p.m. and ended at 7 a. m. The fifth accused at the time of the offence, was living at Bassein, but shortly before had a shop in the same building in which the third accused lived. That showed, Counsel remarked, that they were all connected together at the time of the crime.

Continuing, Counsel said that the first accused was well aware that Jamnabai lived alone and had valuable property in the bungalow. He would also prove that he had had conversation with the dismissed Bhaiya Durgadin which would lead them to suppose that this accused had meditated robbery or theft. It would also appear from the evidence, he said, that a week before the crime the first accused had gone to Colaba and spoken of his design to the third accused as also to the second accused and the approver. Two days before the offence he had pointed out the bungalow to the second accused and the approver.

Counsel then detailed the facts as to how the murder was committed and said that the prosecution case was not that the accused went in the bungalow with the intention of killing, but the prosecution case was that when they went there they had resolved to effect robbery against this lonely woman and that they were prepared to overcome any resistance from the person intended to be robbed. He said that the evidence would satisfy the jury that there was very little reluctance in causing the death of this unfortunate woman. He also told them that Sheonath was tendered a pardon on condition that he would disclose all the true facts. He said that that man was liable to bear the stigma of being an accomplice and that therefore, his evidence should be very carefully considered.

Mr. Jardine then called his evidence. Through the Planmaker Mahipat Luximon, he put in the plan of the bungalow.

Soma Jogi, the coachman, was then examined. His evidence was the same as given by him in the Police Court.

Mahomed Cassum Curtay identified several articles found during the searches of the accused as belonging to the deceased.

Inspector Fuller was the next witness examined. He gave evidence as to what he saw in the deceased's room on his going there in consequence of certain information received by him. He described the state in which Jamnabai was lying on a couch and the condition in which the contents of her cupboards were lying about on the floor. He then briefly stated how he arrested the different accused on the 2nd May. The witness also gave details of the articles found in possession of some of the accused. These articles consisted of silver bars, sarees, silver ring, a gold neck ornament, etc. On the 13th instant the first accused took the witness to the stables belonging to Jamnabai in Dongersey Lane and pointed out a spot to him. This was dug up and two silver pots bearing the name of Lakhmidas Khimji were found wrapped up in a piece of cloth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mirza, Inspector Fuller said he did not search the first accused's room immediately after his arrest. The police had access to the second accused before he made a confession, but he could not say that his subordinates induced the accused to make a confession.

By Mr. Kola: The majority of Bhaias, put on 'anguchas.' He did not know why the accused volunteered to make confessions. Nothing belonging to the deceased was found with the fifth accused.

Questioned by his Lordship, witness said that the accused were placed for a remand of 14 days before Mr. Bhabha on the 4th May last. The first time he obtained a remand was for getting the confessions recorded.

In answer to Mr. Jardine, witness said that his subordinates could not have used any improper influence on the accused in order to make them confess.

Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon, then produced the post mortem' examination made by him.

APPROVER TURNS ROUND.

The approver Sheonath was then called as a witness by the Advocate-General.

His Lordship warned the witness that pardon would be tendered to him on condition he disclosed the whole truth.

Examined-in-Chief, he said he knew the second, third and fourth accused. He had not seen the first and fifth accused before. He did not remember the day of Jamnabai's murder. He remembered going to a bungalow at Walkeshwar with the five men in the dock. The police took him there. The first time he went to the bungalow was with the police. He remembered having given evidence before the Magistrate. That evidence was false.

The Advocate-General here asked the Court's leave to cross-examine the witness under Section 154 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Mirza objected to leave being granted in a case of this nature where charges were very serious.

Mr. Jardine left the matter in the hands of the Court.

His Lordship granted leave to cross-examine.

Witness, cross-examined, said he accepted the offer of pardon on disclosing the truth.

Q—At the time you gave evidence before the Magistrate, you wished to get a pardon?

A—What evidence could I give when I did nothing and saw nothing?

The question was repeated, witness answered in the negative and added he said all through fear. He said the statement made in the Lower Court was tutored to him by the police. He was not afraid now as he was sure to get justice in this Court. He knew the third accused for a very long time, since he joined service. He knew the room in which the third accused lived. He did not know if the fifth accused had a shop beneath that room. He had said to the Magistrate that he knew the first accused, but that story was false.

Q.—Tell us about the visit to the bungalow with the Police?

A—I was pointed out the bungalow and tutored a story by Inspector Fuller.

On the occasion of that visit, a panch was assembled. All that was done before the panch. He did not show anything to the Police on that occasion. At one time he had a gold mohar. He got that a short time ago. He had paid Rs. 48 for the gold he purchased. From that gold, he got the 'mohar' made. He did not go to Bassein with a police jamadar about two months ago.

Mr. Jardine here asked the interpreter to warn him not to give false evidence.

The warning was given.

Continuing, witness said he swore and said he never went to Bassein with a police jamadar to have the fifth accused arrested. He said he did not know the fifth accused.

Mr. Jardine said it was waste of Court's time to proceed with the witness, who was not further examined.

He was then taken back in Police custody.

Durgadin, the dismissed Bhaiya of Jamnabai, examined said he knew the first accused for about one year. When he left Jamnabai's service, he lived for three days with the first accused, who once had a conversation with the witness about Jamnabai. The first accused asked the witness to get out of the way to enable him (the accused) to commit a theft. Witness, thereupon remonstrated and got very wild. The same affair took place a week after. While he was leaving the first accused, the latter told him that he (accused) with the assistance of others would commit theft in Jamnabai's house. Witness advised the accused not to do so. He then went to his native place.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned till 11 a.m., this morning.

SHIKAI AND BABASHAI RUPEES.

Government's Claim.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the cross appeals of the Secretary of State and Iswardass Bhogidass from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Ahmedabad, dismissing the suit filed by the former against the latter to recover Rs. 663 being the amount representing the loss caused by the defendant who as shroff passed a certain number of shikai rupees instead of passing genuine Babashai rupees.

Mr. L. A. Shah argued the appeal on behalf of Ishwardass, Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. Manilal B. Jhaveri, appeared for the Secretary of State.

The Government, it appeared, claimed the Rs. 663 on the following grounds: the defendant was appointed temporary shroff or examiner of coins at Nadiad sub-treasury on 22nd January 1901 and acted as such up to 15th February 1901. His duty was to pass, after examining genuine Babashai silver coins, but instead of doing so, he passed 12,170 Shikai rupees and thereby caused loss to Government of Rs. 1,758, the loss having been calculated at Rs. 14-7-3 per every 100 Shikai rupees. The Government contended that the defendant was liable under sections 211 and 212 of Indian Contract Act to pay Government the above damages. The Government further stated that Rs 1,095 had been received on behalf of the defendant in part payment of their claim. They, therefore, prayed for a decree for Rs 663.

The defence was that the claim was not just. The defendant also did not admit any of the allegations made against him. He said that Rs. 12,170 Shikai rupees were not passed by him. The rupees examined by him passed through many persons' hands and Shikai rupees were not shown to him or taken out in his presence. He further stated that the Government took Shikai rupees and changed them into silver. Shikais yielded more silver than Babashahis and thus the Government had sustained no loss. Through fear of being criminally prosecuted he paid Rs. 1,095 under protest and without prejudice to his contentions. He contended that the Government were estopped from claiming more as they had received Rs. 1,095, as damages after making enquiries. He had also filed a cross-suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,095, and that suit was also tried along with the Government suit.

Mr. Dayaram dismissed both the suits ordering each party to bear their own costs. His Honour did not award Ishwardass his costs in the Government suit, as he was of opinion that he had set up untrue defences.

Arguments of pleaders in the appeal are proceeding.

TURF CLUB'S CLAIM.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Cecil Gray, Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, original plaintiff, filed against a decision of Mr. C. Roper, District Judge of Poona, dismissing his suit against the Cantonment Committee of Poona.

Mr. W. C. J. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the plaintiff-appellant; Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, was for the respondents.

The plaintiff on behalf of the Turf Club, occupied certain lands and buildings in the Poona Cantonment, and alleged that he had been compelled to pay to the defendants certain sums as assessment on the property in excess of what he was legally bound to pay under the Poona Cantonment taxation regulations. He, accordingly, claimed to recover the excess sums, which according to him amounted to Rs. 9,443, with interest and costs and other incidental reliefs.

The defendants pleaded "inter alia" that the suit was bad for want of notice under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Roper held that the members of the Cantonment Committee were in that capacity public officers and that, therefore, section 80 would apply. He found that the suit was bad for want of notice and accordingly dismissed it with all costs on the plaintiff.

After hearing Mr. Shrott, for the appellant, their Lordships dismissed the appeal observing that notice was necessary before the filing of the suit.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED INSULT AND PROVOCATION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Kasam Chisty, a Mahomedan, appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him by Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, charging him with intentionally insulting and knowingly giving provocation to the members of his family on several occasions between the 6th and the 20th of March last. The accused was further charged with intending to insult the ladies of the complainant's family, uttering the name of his daughter Putlibai, and making remarks and gestures, intending that such words should be heard and such gestures seen by Putlibai. Mr. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. B. Lang, Bar-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, defended the accused.

Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said he knew the accused by sight. About four years ago while he was residing at the Esplanade, he saw the accused ringing the bell and lighting the electric light of his carriage without any cause while driving along his house. The accused and his companions also used to laugh while passing by the house. The complainant deputed one of his reporters, Mr. Shastri, to find out what it all meant and the reporter gave him certain information. This happened in 1907. In 1908 complainant sent Dr. Lam to ascertain what the accused meant by his behaviour, and Dr. Lam also gave him certain information. About this time the course of conduct the accused was pursuing was most objectionable. At that time complainant's son was ill in Dr. Masina's Hospital. Complainant and his family used to go to the hospital every evening and they found the accused at the hospital. The accused then followed his carriage to the Esplanade when he and his family returned home. The complainant then made a complaint to Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Pettigara. In 1907 he also saw Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, in reference to this persecution and he promised to see to it. A detective named Kassum was deputed to enquire about it. No change, however, was noticed in accused's conduct. In 1909 complainant went to Europe and returned in October of the same year when he received certain information about the accused from the members of his family. Complainant had a daughter named Putlibai with whom he had driven on several occasions after his return from England. The accused, on several occasions, followed his carriage, rang the bell, pointed his finger at his carriage, called the names of his daughters and followed them on foot when they got down. This caused him much distress and his family was frightened. Two years ago complainant went to reside of Gowalia Tank road when near the door of his bungalow the accused shouted Putlibai's name from his carriage. This occurred in March last. Complainant wrote to the Commissioner of Police again in January last and Inspector Sullivan was deputed by the Commissioner. Between the 6th and the 20th of March last the complainant was not in his carriage. He had neither spoken nor visited the accused on any occasion. He could suggest no reason for the accused's conduct towards his family and he had given him no cause to act in that manner. Between the 6th and the 20th March the complainant received certain information from the members of his family about the accused's conduct.

Mr. Lang reserved his cross-examination.

Mr. Khurshedji M. Shastri, a reporter on the "Jam-e-Jamshed," said that in consequence of instructions received from his master (the complainant) in 1907 he waited under a tree, opposite Mr. Marzban's house. He saw the accused there. Just as Mr. Marzban's gharry started, the accused jumped into his own carriage and followed the gharry. Two Memons, who were with the accused crossed the maidan on foot, and went to the durgah at Marine Lines. Witness accompanied them and asked them who that man (accused) was. They told him to go with him. He went to the durgah and saw the accused as he came out. Witness asked to speak to him in private. The accused got angry. The accused said he was in love with Putlibai who resembled his (accused's) maternal uncle's daughter who was in love with him, and whom he also loved, and who died some time ago. When he first saw Putlibai, the accused added, she was the re-incarnation of his uncle's daughter. He would, therefore, always move after her. While getting again into his carriage the accused said he would go to jail and he (witness) might also come there. Witness reported the matter to Mr. Marzban.

In January or February 1907 the witness saw the accused on the Cooperage in a gharry near or behind Mr. Marzban's gharry. In May witness stood on the verandah of Mr. Marzban's house and watched the accused passing by the house.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THEFT OF A SILVER WRISTLET.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Laxmibai and Kashibai, Hindu women, with the theft of a silver wristlet valued at Rs. 2, and with abetment. The case for the prosecution was that Sakubai, the complainant in the case, went to the market carrying a small child in her arms. While she was engaged in making some purchases, the first accused removed one of the anklets which the child was wearing and passed it on to the second accused, who ran away with it. This was noticed by another woman, who informed the complainant of it, and Laxmibai was arrested. Shortly after the second accused returned to make inquiries about the first accused, and was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to undergo three days' simple imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Gordhandas Purshotam, a Hindu, was charged with being in possession of nine grains of cocaine without a license. The case for the prosecution was on Monday night in Gujar Street, the accused on seeing an Abkari peon ran away. He was however told to stop which he did. The peon told him he wanted to search him, whereupon the latter held up his hands saying he had nothing on him. As he said this, the accused however dropped the packets. He pleaded not guilty, and alleged it was a false charge. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, to undergo four days' simple imprisonment.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha's Views.

At Pretoria on May 31, General Botha was presented with an illuminated address from the Kerkraad of the Dutch Reformed Church congratulating him on his appointment as Premier of the Union.

General Botha, in the course of his reply, referred to the wars, struggles, and sacrifices of the past. That day eight years ago at Vereeniging they were faced with the question whether it was to be peace or a continuance of the war. The delegates at the Peace Conference were in the dual position of soldiers and burghers. As soldiers they would have preferred to die and to be laid next the graves of their brethren; as burghers, under God's guidance, they saw that if peace was made there was still a chance for a sorely-tried people. He had been prepared for the soldier's fate, but for the confidence that Providence had other ends in view to save the nation, and that peace would mean that Briton and Boer would live together in amity. They were determined to maintain that peace, and the consummation was found in the great event which was celebrated that day. There must be not only a union of lands, but a union of hearts. They must remember it was now South Africa they had to work for; he hoped they would not come any more and ask him to do something for the Transvaal, but that they would come forward and support his endeavours to do something for South Africa. He hoped they would retain their character as a Christian people, and appealed for the help of the Churches of South Africa, for the responsibility which the Cabinet had taken on themselves that day would prove too heavy unless they had the support of the Churches, and of the majority of the people. Never had there been a time when there was a greater call for Church and State to work together.

Replying to an address presented at the same time on behalf of the organisation of unskilled workers known as "arbeid adelt," he said he was glad that the people appreciated his endeavours to raise the poor population to a higher level. South Africa was so large that there should be room for all and work for all. He concluded by saying that the Government would not take it amiss if the Church sometimes applied the lash to keep them to the right path.

The Hon. F. S. Malan also delivered a short address. He said there still lurked in Cape Colony a sort of suspicion, but the words of General Botha should go a long way to disperse the last vestige of fears. There was still talk of rivalries; if that meant rivalry on sound and fair lines none could object,' but if preference to one province over another it would be disastrous. Eight years ago he thought there was something significant in the gathering of the Boer leaders at Vereeniging. This impression had deepened as years went by, and now it seemed as if Vereeniging had been written across the sky as the call of Providence to unite to become one great and happy nation.

SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM, BART.

Grateful Acknowledgment from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

At a special general meeting of the Calcutta Khoja Mahomedan community held on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Ismail Khan Mahomed, congratulatory resolutions were passed upon the conferment of the honour of Baronetcy on Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and it was decided that a telegram of congratulation should be sent to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, and that an address of congratulation enclosed in a suitable casket be presented to him. It was also resolved to convey the deep sense of gratitude of the community to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor for having honoured the community by bestowing the honour of Baronetcy on Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. Y.M.C.A.

There was an unusually large attendance on the Cooperage last evening to witness the above match; which was expected to be a pretty close affair, with the Artillery however decided favourites. The Y. M. C. A. winning the toss, Lieut. Brooke kicked off and the R. G. A. immediately took the ball in their opponents' territory, Ward checking them on three or four occasions. Continuing the pressure the Artillery men, whose forwards were showing fine combination, got in close proximity to their opponents' goal, the latter having to concede a corner, which being beautifully placed by Keating, Fleming neatly headed the first goal. From the restart the Y. M. C. A. got down, and a fine centre from Pack gave Brewin, who was unmarked an easy chance of equalising, which however he didn't take advantage of. The Y. M. C. A. continued pressing for a short period and should have scored at least on a couple of occasions, bad shooting alone preventing this taking place. The Artillery now began to show their superiority, and running down from a centre by Keating, Lieut. Brookes right in front of goal shot hard, the ball rebounding off Hildreth, but Brookes who had slipped whilst taking his shot and was still on the ground met the rebound and scored very cleverly the second goal. Shortly after the Y. M. C. A. had their turn, and Osborne tricking Gair, who ran out to intercept him, placed the ball in the net. Nothing further was scored this half, the Artillery leading at the interval by the odd goal in three.

Osborne set the ball in motion on the restart and the Y. M. C. A. troubled their opponents somewhat, and gained a corner, which however was abortive. The Artillery now resumed the pressing and running down Lieut. Brookes all but scored with a lovely shot, and immediately after from a freekick beautifully placed by Wiggett, the same player just missed again after the Y. M. C. A. had again visited their opponents' territory without success, Fleming, who was playing a very good game tricked three or four opponents and finished up with a shot which registered the third goal, after the game had been stopped for a couple of minutes owing to one of the Military men being winded, Ward received a pass from the throw up, and put in a terrific shot which Gair saved magnificently. Immediately after the Artillery got down and Watts put in a somewhat similar shot to Ward, Hildreth clearing brilliantly. The Artillery shortly after were awarded a freekick, about 25 yards from their opponents' goal, and Fleming taking it, placed the ball right in the corner of the goal, this being an exceptionally fine effort and completing the hat trick for this player. Nothing further was scored, the Garrison obtaining a well deserved victory.

Result:—

R. G. A.	4
Y. M. C. A.	1

Teams:—

R.G.A.—Goal: Gair; backs: Jones and Franklin; half-backs: Wiggett, Watts and Southcott; forwards: Hewes; Fleming, Lieut. Brookes, Llewellyn and Keating.

Y.M.C.A.—Goal: Hildreth; backs, Maurice and Booker; half-backs: S. J. West, Ward and H. Templeton; forwards: Brewin, Cornfield, Osborne, Faulds and Pack.

THE OAKS.

Oaks day at Epsom is usually considered to be the ladies' day of the meeting, but this year, probably because the general mourning prevented any display of dress comparatively few women were present, although the general attendance was large. Again, as on Derby Day, many of the ladies did not leave their boxes, excepting to pay a short visit to the paddock just before the principal race. Nevertheless the Jockey Club and members' stands were pretty well filled before racing began and as the day progressed the private boxes and other stands filled up but at no time was there anything like the usual Oaks crowd present and one could move about easily in the members' and other enclosures where as a rule, it is difficult to move.

The only absentee of the mares coloured on the card was Major Eustace Loder's Gallantry. Between Sir William Bass's pair it was said that there was little to choose; and that Mr. W. Astor's Winkipop would repeat her One Thousand Guineas success seemed to be the view mostly held. Mr. J. B. Joel's The Jade had, however, been greatly pleasing her trainer and was said to have abandoned her tricks, so that great hopes were entertained of her. The eleven were on the whole well behaved at the post, and after a very short delay, as soon indeed as preliminaries could be arranged, the flag fell. For a few strides The Jade was in front; then Winkipop went on, and from the way in which her jockey rode it was evident that little fear could be felt about her ability to stay. Of Sir William Bass's pair Rosedrop was doing far the better. At the top of the hill by Tattenham Corner Winkipop dropped back so suddenly as to suggest that one of the others had struck into her. It was only a very bad bump, according to report, Mr. Musker's Evolution being the offender. Winkipop's chance, however, at once vanished, and it had never been obvious in the race that The Jade had any. Mr. Reid Walker's Pernelle had shown up well, and it did not seem impossible that this particularly handsome filly might create what would have been a startling surprise. But a furlong from home Sir William Bass's yellow and green sleeves, which had been leading for a long way, were seen to be out far in advance, and inspection showed that the jockey wore the distinguishing white cap, understood to be an indication of the inferior of the pair. It was Rosedrop. Towards the end the race was never in the least doubt. Trigg. finding that he had lengths to spare, leaned forward while yet some way from the post to pat the filly's necks Second came Evolution. and Mr. Reid Walker's sea-green jacket, always plainly to be distinguished in a race, followed on third. Maid of Corinth finished many lengths behind the winner.

The Oaks Stakes of 5,000 sovs, for three-year-old fillies; 9st each; the nominator of the winner received 400 sovs, the owner of the second 200 sovs, and the owner of the third 100 sovs. About one mile and a half.

Sir W. Bass's ch Rosedrop, by St. Frusquin—Rosaline	(C. Trigg)	1
Mr. J. Musker's b or br Evolution	(J. Thompson)	2
Mr. Reid Walker's b Pernelle	(W. Higgs)	3
Mr. W. Astor's Winkipop	(B. Lynham)	0
Sir W. Bass's Maid of Corinth	(B. Jones)	0
Sir R. Waldie-Griffith's Thalia	(J. Clarke)	0
Mr. T. Jenning's Salve	(R. Keeble)	0
Mr. J. B. Joel's The Jade	(Walter Griggs)	0
Mr. P. Nelke's Yellow Slave	(B. Dillon)	0
Mr. W. Hall Walker's Lily Rose	(William Griggs)	0
Mr. J. A. Rothschild's Bud	(F. Fox)	0

(Race started at 3.2)

(Winner trained by A. Taylor.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst Winkipop, 9 to 2 The Jade, 11 to 2 Maid of Corinth, 7 to 1 Rosedrop, 8 to 1 Yellow Slave, 100 to 7 Bud, 25 to 1 bar six (offered)

Place betting—5 to 4 on Winkipop, evens The Jade, 5 to 4 agst Rosedrop, 6 to 4 Yellow Slave, proportionate odds the others.

A RADIUM SAFE.

A safe, the first of its kind constructed, has been made by Messrs. Chubb and Sons for the British Radium Corporation. It has been specially constructed from the design of the technical advisers to the Corporation for the storage and protection of radium, and though only about three feet in height it weighs about two tons. Experiments made by experts proved that practically the only metal which would withstand the great penetrating power of radium emanations was lead, but as this was not at the same time burglar-proof, the safe has been constructed with an interior shell of three-inch lead and an outer casement of a similar thickness of steel. Another difficulty was the fitting of the door to prevent the escape of any ray of light. This was secured by constructing a circular lathe-door, which has a "dead" fit, and has an ingenious contrivance for immediately remedying any wear and tear caused by opening and shutting the door. Another safe-guard had to be taken to prevent loss of emanations when the door is opened, and two valves have been fixed into the door, through which tubes of mercury will be passed for the collection and storage of the emanations. These emanations will be put into test tubes and sent off to the Hospitals for the curing of skin diseases. Owing to the extreme scarcity of radium and the demand far exceeding the supply, the price quoted had reached £20 a milligramme, or something like £600,000 an ounce.

A MILE A MINUTE IN CHINA.

"Apt alliteration's artful aid" comes to the help even of the traveller. But for the catchiness of the English phrase, "a mile a minute," railway speed would in all probability have satisfied requirements with thirty or forty miles an hour. But as soon as the British people had set up their alliterative standard the companies could do no less than work up to it. They did so. and, so far there they have stopped. No line as yet attempts a better average than this; many have to be content with less. Consequently the achievement of the Shanghai-Nanking railway on Tuesday last places that line on a level with the best in the world. Its new express service can attain the much-desired rate, and will wherever necessary.

Those of us who can remember the very first efforts to introduce the iron horse upon the iron road in China will scarcely be able to restrain surprise that so much should already have been achieved. Many of us have a very vivid recollection of the difficulties of the first line between Shanghai and Woosung. Built as an object lesson, with the best of intentions on the part of the self-constituted teachers, the taught would none of it. It was ruthlessly torn up and the material shipped off to Formosa, and there dumped on the shore to rot. Some of us know the inner story of the Tramway at the Kaiping mines in North China, and how out of a boiler belonging to a portable winding engine, a frame borrowed from the head gear of one of the shafts, and other old material from the scrap heap and the junk shop Mr. Kinder at a cost of dolls. 520 constructed the first locomotive ever made on Chinese soil and aptly dubbed her the "Rocket of China;" how almost immediately prompt and strict orders came down that such a revolutionary piece of mechanism must be hidden from sight, and never used but under terrible penalties: how some time later permission was given for its quiet introduction to the line, how two others were imported soon after, and how the now much honoured and revered "Rocket," rests snugly for ever in a shed at Tongshan. Such recollections as these are the natural basis of our surprise at the strides made and being made by China in all sorts of railway construction. She has now in full operation, including the Manchurian lines, about 5000 miles of road. Most of this has been constructed under foreign supervision, but some has been made by native skill alone. Most of the latter in particular is of a rough and ready nature and could no more attempt 60 miles an hour than a buffalo could attempt flight. There are apologists for this cheap construction, and we are quite ready to admit some of their arguments. But we know that in Russia at this present time there is but one regret and that was born even before the Russo-Japanese war broke out, viz, that the Siberian line was not from the very beginning built on the principle of British solidity. Travellers on it jog along at from 20 to 25 miles an hour and fume and fret because they can do no more. The traffic department fumes and frets too, because it is unable too keep pace with the demands on it. Now the line is to be duplicated and re-constructed at a probable cost of something little less than the original. The directors of the Shanghai-Nanking line avoided this catastrophe. Hence their mile a minute.

What does that mean? It means in the first place that Madame de Stael's definition of a journey as "Un triste plaisir" no longer holds. The "plaisir" is there, but it is no longer "triste." It means the saving of time to the traveller, a pleasure in itself, and at times all important. To the Chinese nation it may mean the possible averting of a colossal misfortune, or the consummation of an ever-prolific good. It means a saying of money both to the nation and the individual, a saving of worry, and of that wear and tear born of necessity compelled to inaction. Above all, for China, and Young China will specially appreciate this, it means equality with the best elsewhere, and that addition to self-respect which such equality cannot fail to breed. Of the line itself it means much. First, honest construction: a well-laid, thoroughly consolidated permanent way with heavy rails of the best quality. It means bridges of first classes design and finish, carriages of the finest manufacture, and locomotives of a very high type. Above all this, it means officials from the Directorate downward who are worthy of the line. All this and more is included in the expression "A mile a minute." Is there not here good and sufficient cause for congratulation all round, congratulation to China that she should have at least one line on which her students may study from the best models, that two of her cities of the vast importance of Shanghai and Nanking should be connected by such rapid and efficient means, and to her friends, that her success should be so marked and so promising for the future?—"Celestial Empire."

AN AUSTRALIAN RELIC.

Explorer Coulthard's Canteen.

There will shortly pass into the custody of the Geographical Society a particularly interesting relic of the early exploration of the State. This is the water tin carried by the unfortunate explorer, W. Coulthard, whose body was found by Mr. Babbage, Government Geologist and leader of the party which went out in 1857. This sad relic of the victim of thirst has been for years in possession of the family of the late Mr. Coulthard, and was given Mr. W. P. Auld by one of the sons of the explorer. On the canteen, and still clearly to be read, is the last message of the then dying man:—

> "I never reached water. I do not know how long it is since I left Scott and Brooks, but I thing it Monday; bleeding Pomp to live on his blood."

"Pomp," it may be mentioned, was his horse, whom, it would appear, he had bled, and whose blood he was drinking to allay the pangs of thirst.

> "I took his black horse to look for water. and the last thing I can remember is puling the saddle off and letting him go
> until now it is not good long
> may it be whether 2 or 3 days I do
> not known
> I am not sure
> my tong is stiking to my mouth and I
> see what I have rote and know this is the
> last time I may have of expressing feeling.
> Blind, altho feeling exce for want
> of water my ey dasels my tong burn I can
> see no way. Gol help I can't get
> up."

The earlier words are firmly and clearly marked on the canteen, and after the lapse of more than half a century, are to be read with ease; towards the end of the writing the letters are less boldly struck, and at the finish amount to almost illegible scratches, such as might be made by a man half-blind and demented in the agony of thirst. Within half-a-mile of the bush beneath which Coulthard laid down to die, there was a waterhold with an abundant supply of water.

The story of the death and finding of the body of Coulthard is given in the official record of the trip. Coulthard, in company with Messrs. Brooks and Scott, had gone out on an expedition in search of country for sheep, and the party when north of Port Augusta, announced to some returning travellers their intention to push forward in the direction of the Pernatty lagoon. They were warned of the extreme hazard of the undertaking, owing to the intense heat and lack of water, but disregarding the caution they went their way. When searching for water Coulthard got separated from his companions and was lost in the bush. Every possible search was made by Brooks and Scott, but without avail, and he was not again seen alive. In his journey to explore Lake Torrens more thoroughly, and to get father north-west than hard been reached, Mr. Babbage accidentally found the remains and near them the canteen with the message given above. Its sadness is increased by the fact that water was abundant a few chains away. The relic is in splendid order, and as sound as if it had been turned out of a factory a month ago.

It is announced by the secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society that Sir Edward Grey has consented to receive a deputation on the subject of labour conditions in San Thome and Angola. It is hoped that Sir Edward Grey will be able to give the deputation information as to the reforms which the Portuguese Government propose to institute in the recruiting of labour in Angola.

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BY THE WAY.

SIR GEORGE MORRIS SUTTON.

The Hon. Sir George Morris Sutton, K.C.M.G., ex-Prime Minister of Natal, at present on a visit to England is an interesting personality. He entered political life in Natal as far back as 1875, and was one of the delegates to Downing Street in connexion with the grant of responsible government to Natal. He has been in and out of the Ministry for many years, and formed a Ministry in 1903. Sir George is the pioneer of the wattle-bark industry in Natal, and he recently stated that some two millions of capital was now invested in this enterprise. He recently entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at his country house, which overlooks the waterfall at Howicks, a picturesque village near Maritzburg.

THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

The Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, where Mr. Roosevelt received an honorary degree and delivered his Romanes lecture, was Sir Christopher Wren's first public building. Its cost, according to a statement which Wren made to Evelyn, was £25,000. In that day it was considered to completely eclipse in beauty the gothic buildings it was surrounded, and one of the versifiers of the period, referring to Streater's painted ceiling, said:

> That future ages must confess they owe
> To Streater more than Michael Angelo.

Until 1714 the Sheldonian building housed the University printing press, and the printing was done in a room on the roof.

FAMOUS SCENES IN THE SHELDONIAN.

Among famous scenes in the Sheldonian was the display of enthusiasm when, on the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor in 1833, the winner of the Newdigate for the year recited a couplet in his poem which gloried in Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo. The "Tracts for the Times" and the use of vivisection in the Oxford Physiological Laboratory were themes for stormy debates in the Sheldonian; and it was there that Lord Beaconsfield declared: "I prefer to be on the side of the angels." In the eighteenth century one of the most notable Sheldonian gatherings was when Handel conducted the performance of his oratorio. "Athaliah," which he had written for the occasion.

PARIS OMNIBUSES.

The abolition of the "correspondence" has set the Paris newspapers talking about the omnibuses. Their originator was a merchant of Nantes, who started some public baths in an inaccessible quarter of the town, and organised the omnibus service to take his clients to them. The vehicles became so popular that a public company was formed for the purpose of extending the enterprise to Paris. There its success was, for a little while, doubtful, but was presently assured by the patronage of the Duchesse de Berry, who made a wager with the King that she would ride in one of them, and so won 10,000 francs. In compliment to her the conveyances were, for a while, known as "Carolines."

TO LICK CREATION.

Probably because of recent formidable rivals in other countries to the Yellowstone Park, America's great national reservation, and also no doubt owing to the Yellowstone being 2,000 miles from New York, the latter city is planning quite the biggest thing in pleasure parks to date. Millionaires are giving huge cheques and tracts of land for the purpose, and if the vision of the promoters be realised, an enormous area of land on the left bank of the Hudson, reaching north nearly sixty miles from New York, will eventually become one huge park for the millions of New York and its neighbourhood. By comparison with the projected park, Hyde Park, one reads, will "look like ten cents." Of that there can be no doubt; the 400 acres of Hyde Park, would be lost even in the bit of land Mrs. Harrison has given as a nucleus of New York's new pleasure ground, seeing that this nucleus comprises 10,000 acres, or nearly twice the total acreage of Epping Forest.

SCIENTISTS AND RELIGION.

In consequence of assertions made in certain quarters to the effect that "Religion and Science are diametrically opposed to each other, and that men of science are and must necessarily be irreligious and anti-Christian," Mr. A. H. Tabrum wrote to a number of scientists on the subject and gives their replies in a little book, "Religious Beliefs of Scientists." Some of the letters were written as long as fourteen years ago, others much more recently. A few quotations may be of interest. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, of Owens College, Manchester, wrote: You are in my opinion right in holding that there is no antagonism between Science and Religion, the one dealing with the world of matter and the other with the world of spirit. It is, of course, true that scientific research has shown the imperfection of the cosmogony of the Old Testament, but it has done nothing more. Professor Dawkins adds that he knows of no leader in science who is either irreligious or un-Christian.

PRINCIPAL MACALISTER AND SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

Principal Macalister, of Glasgow University, answers the question thus:—In my opinion there is no conflict between Science and the moral and spiritual teachings of the Bible. I believe that my opinion is shared by a large number of those whose lives are devoted to scientific research work. The late Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., said that as far as his experience went scientific men are as devout as any other class of men, and he adds: "It is remarkable how many of the most eminent have been Christians."

PROFESSOR M'KENDRICK.

Professor M'Kendrick has always found true men [illegible]ience to be deeply reverent in spirit although [illegible]ay have often been unable to accept some of [illegible]tements of dogmatic theology. He adds: Nor [illegible]ligion of Jesus Christ opposed by Science. [illegible]ience and Theology (which is the theory of [illegible] belief) have not yet said the last word as to [illegible]ies by which human life is surrounded. [illegible] sure that if we understood more of the [illegible]hat are at the end of all scientific specula[illegible]ld find that there is nothing incompa[illegible]n scientific truth and a belief in God [illegible]lity and Duty." "It is a shallow view [illegible]se," adds the Professor, "that leads a [illegible]rt that Science has explained or can [illegible]ything or that its teachings are opposed [illegible]st and deepest beliefs cherished by the [illegible]."

[illegible]R. CARRUTHERS, F. L. S.

[illegible]arruthers, F.L.S, late of the British Museum [illegible] a former president of the Linnean Society in the course of his reply, says: I know of no fact of science which is antagonistic to the Bible, rightly understood. Our almanacks tell us that the sun rises at a particular time—everyone knows that this is a scientific error, but it is the only way in which people would understand what is meant; and with a similar treatment (and necessary, for if scientific language had been used it would not have been understood) the Bible is, as far as I know, without scientific error. With a tolerably large acquaintance with scientific men Dr. Carruthers declares his belief to be that the number of irreligious men among them is not a larger proportion than among others.

SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH.

Sir Dyce Duckworth's reply is notable. In the course of it he says: You may rest assured that the greatest number of the best and most open-minded men of science find no difficult in reconciling the Christian religion with the constant additions being made to science. No do they find the Bible to be in any way a stumbling-block to the reception of new aspects of old truths. All truth is God-like, and God allows clearly new manifestations of His work and wisdom to be elucidated by man's honest labours and inquiries. Letters are also published from Professor Sims Woodhead, Professor Cavers, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Clements S. R. Markham, and many others—all to pretty much the same effect as these quoted.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LACE FOR BRIDES.

More precious than her furs, and as precious as her diamonds, is real lace to the lover of what is beautiful and beautifying in dress. Lace is invested with romance as well as with an exquisite appearance, and amid all the fluctuations of fashion remains a possession of paramount importance.

HONITON LACE.

Old-fashioned Honiton, which is a lace at present eagerly sought after by connoisseurs, dates from the early nineteenth century, when it was first made at Honiton, in Devonshire. It is right to call it old-fashioned, instead of antique, because in comparison to other and really ancient laces it is a new comer. It is formed by making sprays with bobbins and then uniting these with "brides," or applying them on to a net ground, made either with the needle, with bobbins, or by machinery. These varieties are known as Honiton guipure and Honiton applique. The type of Honiton that is rare and most sought after is that in which the net is hand made, of very fine Antwerp thread, involving hours and hours of the most patient and assiduous labour. The art of making the net by hand on the pillow, once so important a branch of the industry, has now almost died out, to which fact is attributable naturally the increasing value of the original lace, which bought now represents a profitable investment.

ADVANTAGE OF HONITON.

One advantage of Honiton lace, of which Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra's wedding dresses were made, and those of many other members of the Royal Family of Great Britain, is that it does not change colour. Some lace does. Brussels lace, for example, is prone to this figuration. The cause of the change of this: that the hands of each woman who works the needle-point sprays make the thread assume a different tint, a fact not easily explainable, perhaps, but none the less true, and that in consequence the sprays are, after having been made, placed in white-lead powder, and then beaten with the hands to bleach the flax.

THE RESULT.

The result of this process is that when the lace is exposed to sea-air or to heated rooms, it changes to a yellow or black tinge, which cannot be removed without cleaning, and may result in a number of disfiguring holes. Upon the workpeople also who undertake the bleaching process the lead has an injurious effect, conducive to poisoning, and as this is so, it is the custom of some humane dealers to forbid any of the lace they order being subjected to the process.

VICTORIAN DIVORCE PETITION.

A Wife's Remarkable Story.

Sensational evidence was given in the Bendigo Divorce Court on June 12 in the case in which Florence Penrose Burnside is suing for the dissolution of her marriage with Harry McCrae Burnside, a chemist's assistant, on the ground of alleged desertion. There was a cross petition on the part of the respondent on the same ground.

Petitioner said she married respondent on May 7, 1906. About six months before the marriage respondent said that if she did not marry him he would take poison. He put a bottle to his lips and she rushed and took it from him. Later he said that he had come to get the rings and she returned them to him. After that until their marriage he continuously tormented her. She was then employed as a saleswoman at Bendigo. On May 7th he sent a message threatening that if she did not see him at night after business he would take his life. Without having dinner she went to him at his brother's shop in Eaglehawk. He was sitting in a back room and said that she would have to marry him or he would shoot her there and would shoot himself afterwards. He had a revolver on the table. They then went to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lewers, a Presbyterian minister, at Eaglehawk. On the way witness told Burnside that she could never marry him. He said that if she did not he would shoot her, and that their marriage was to be kept a profound secret. He also said that if she were of the same mind after 12 months he would divorce her.

The Chief Justice: How was he going to divorce you?

Petitioner: I did not know. I was left alone in a room at Mr. Lewers's house for several minutes. Burnside told me that if I looked worried he would shoot me dead. I was married without a ring. Mr. Lewers asked respondent where was the ring. I said that I had a ring and I used my own.

The Chief Justice: Do you suppose that you are so easily the prey of anyone who comes along, and that anyone by threatening you can compel you to marry him?

Petitioner: When a man stood with a revolver before me I thought it would be better for me to marry him than to be shot. (Laughter.) Continuing, petitioner said that on the following morning she told her mother of the marriage and she went back to her business as usual. Two nights after that, accompanied by her father, she went to Burnside's shop and told respondent that her father wanted to see him outside. Respondent took up a revolver and pointed it at her. His brother told her not to be alarmed because it was not loaded. When respondent went outside he told her father that he had married her so that she could not marry anyone else. Respondent said something untrue about witness, and her father said that if he was as young a man as respondent he would break every bone in his body. Respondent replied: "Don't bother, don't worry; I will shoot myself." Subsequently she went to live with respondent. On one occasion he threatened to cut her throat with a razor, and he also told her that he would shoot her. Finally he told her to clear out and earn her own living. She obtained a position in a shop at Prahran. One afternoon respondent visited this place and while she was busy he began to sing out at the top of his voice. She told him that she could see him in the evening at her sister's place, and he said, "I will sing out as much as I like, I will go to the manager and get you the sack."

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Bombay, 28th June.

Nil.

NOTICE.

B. V. A. Rifles Association.

Members having spoons due to them may obtain them on application at Head Quarters any day (except Sundays) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th June.

492. Rifle Meeting.—The Southern India Rifle Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In his article on "Auld Maitland" in this month's "Blackwood." Mr. Andrew Lang deals at greater length with a subject which he once discussed in a number of "Folk Lore," and it may be admitted that he has made out a strong case for the contention that the ballad of that name is "a considerably modernised form of a Maitland ballad popular in 1573 at least." That does not mean that therefore it is a good ballad. A ballad may be old and yet of inferior worth. A poem is judged solely upon its intrinsic merit, and questions of antiquity and authorship enter far less into the discussion of literary works than they do into works pertaining to other realms of art. "Auld Maitland" has many faults. It is lacking in those felicities which, in such, a masterpiece as "Sir Patrick Spens," occur in every second verse; much of its language is false antique, while, as Aytoun pointed out, is defective in that rigorous structural unity which made the best of the old ballads easy for reciters to memorise. Aytoun, indeed, urges the loose construction of the story as an argument against the antiquity of the poem. "What weighs with me most is this," he says, "that the ballad is so defective in dramatic construction that I cannot understand how it could have passed into or been maintained by tradition. No ballad can possibly be transmitted orally for centuries unless it has a clear, intelligible story, with a main plot to which all the accessories tend. It must be made for the reciter and so framed that each successive verse shall aid his memory."

EFFECTS OF MR. LANG'S ARTICLE.

While thus Mr. Lang's article will not enhance the value of "Auld Maitland" in the eyes of those who read the ballads as poems, it is yet very interesting, if only for the skill with which arguments are marshalled to show that, for this once, Hogg, in furnishing Scott with the ballad, was not playing one more of his Puckish tricks of imposition. They are three in number. The first is that in Hogg's manuscript there are erroneous readings which can only be due to ignorance or imperfect hearing in the part of a transmitter. The best of the instances is the lines

> With springs, wall stanes, and good o' airn
> Amang them fast he threw.

This has no meaning, and Scott with a clair-voyance which would have made an editor's reputation in the days of the scholiasts, saw that it had originally been

> With springalds, stanes, and gads of airn
> Amang them fast he threw,

where the "springald" is, of course, the arbalete. Further, if the ballad is a forgery of Hogg's, he ran some risks of detection by furnishing quite unnecessarily an elaborate provenance for it; now the provenance being tested is not only inherently probable, but also stands the test of dates. Hogg claims to have heard it from his mother and uncle; they had it from their father and one Andrew Muir, and Andrew Muir had it from one Betty Maitland, who was full of old ballads, and who, as a Maitland herself, would have a special interest in retaining this ballad in particular. Finally, in Hogg's time, the story the ballad tells was buried in unpublished manuscripts, and oral transmission was his only means of getting as it. Now, if transmitted orally, it must have been in verse form. On the whole Hogg may stand acquitted, and that Mr. Lang can be accused of holding a brief for Hogg's literary probity no one will believe who remembers that he, as well as Saintsbury, questioned the authorship of "The Confessions of a Justified Sinner," and thus called forth a special education of that work by Hogg's sole surviving daughter, Mrs. Garden.

PARIS PASSION FOR ERECTING STATUES.

On one of these early days, Paris is to give expression once more to its passion for erecting statues to its eminent men. If that passion continues as active for a decade or two as it has been for the last two years, it will render applicable to the capital of France the remark which, in allusion to the statues of its cathedral, has so often been made concerning Milan—that there are more men of stone in the city than men of flesh and blood. It is Coppee's turn this time. He is to be honoured by the erection of his effigy in bronze in the Place Saint Francois Xavier. The fact that he is to be represented with a cigarette in his fingers suggested that if the French sculptors were not cleverer than their English congeners their work would not be so popular as it is. "A statue turned out by an English chisel," Stukeley, in "Beauchamp's Career," declared to be "his nation's scourge." Apart from such considerations, however, it may be asked whether it is a sound principle, instead of waiting for Father Time to declare a poet's reputation lasting, to utilise the enthusiasm evoked by the discussions at his death as an opportunity for raising funds for a statue. Both systems have their disadvantages. The disadvantage of the policy of delay is that, after a lapse of time, enthusiasm, and therewith funds are difficult to raise. The slow growth of the movement to commemorate Carlyle in Scotland is an instance. It seems, however, a lesser evil that authors widely read and admired should have no statue than that there should be crowds of statues to men who are forgotten. Coppee, of course, will not be quite forgotten; still the time may come even for Coppee, when the tourist contemplating M. de Chastenet's work in the bronze may utter his wondering "Quid tanti fecit?" The proposed statue of Rod is to be in his native Nyon. This is most fit and proper, for Rod was nothing if not Swiss. He received a broad hint once that if he would be nationalised a Frenchman he might have a seat among the Forty for the asking, but he refused on the ground of his Swiss patriotism.

COMMENT ON REVIEWER'S REMARK.

A correspondent of one of the London weeklies writes a comment on a reviewer's remark, "It is a pity authors cannot find time to write shorter books." The remark is, of course, an allusion to Pascal, who said concerning one of his "Provincial Letters," that it would have been shorter if he had kept it longer. It is arguable, however, that it is not haste but quite other reasons that impel novelists to keep their stories long. One of these is that price and quantity must bear some proportion to one another, and a fixed price implies something like a fixed quantity. Indeed, the skill with which authors have adapted themselves to the exigencies of format has often been commented on. In the old three-volume days the matter flowed to fill up the necessary space. Had Mr. De Morgan's last book set the fashion of two volumes, the volumes would have been full from board to board, and, as it is, a publisher shakes his head over a manuscript that does not run to so many thousand words. Now, that a good story may be written in fewer words than the necessary number no one can doubt, and the expedient of abolishing the uniform price and pricing according to quantity seems a counsel of common-sense. That was the experiment which Mr. Heinemann made in his "Popular Library of Fiction," however, and the fact that that library has been discontinued suggests that it has not been a success. The truth is, it is the British public who wish long stories, and it is characteristic that they should do so. The comparison of Dr. Johnson of Corneille and Shakspere to a trimly dressed hedge and a forest respectively indicates the contrast in this matter between the French and the English. The Frenchman prefers a type of work in which the exquisite balance and symmetry are apparent, unencumbered by masses of detail. The Englishman likes to lose himself in a book, and if he feels he has been brought into contact with real human beings, and impression, as he reads, follows vivid impression, he lays down the book well pleased if only the structure of the work has not been too glaringly inadequate.

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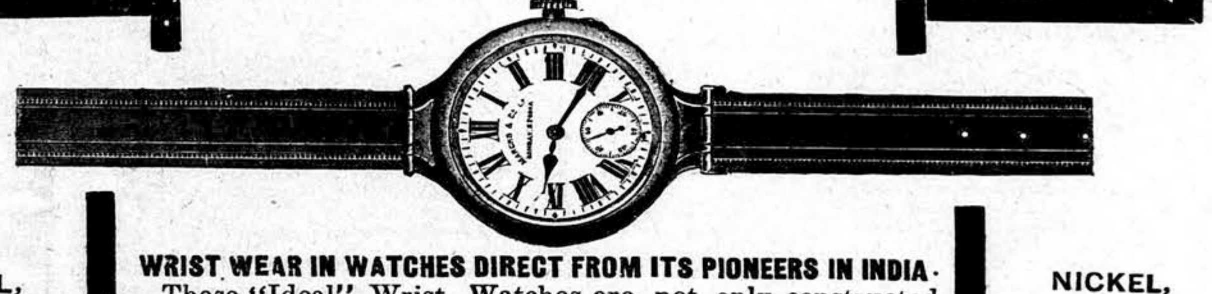

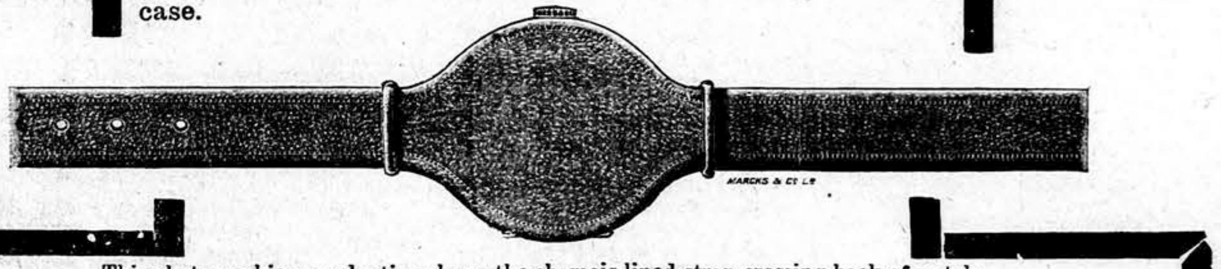

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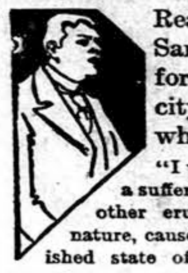

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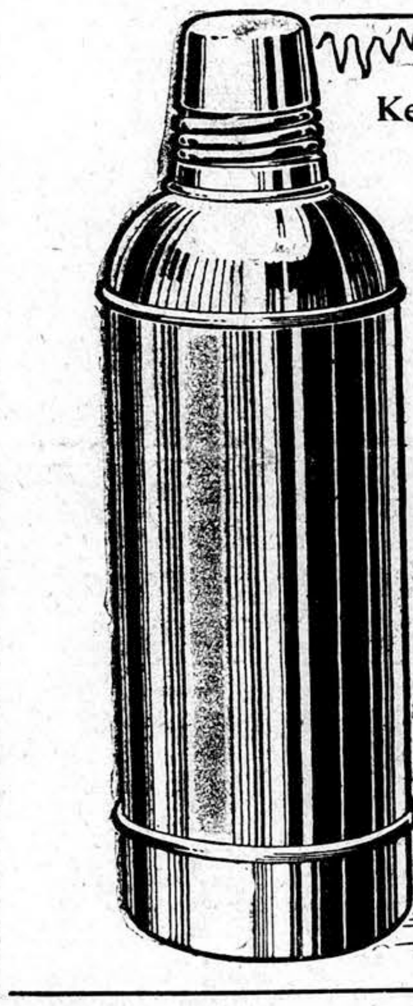

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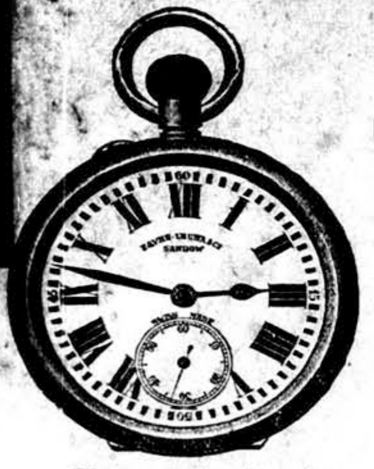

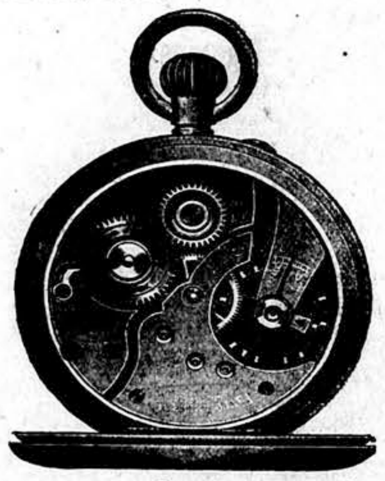

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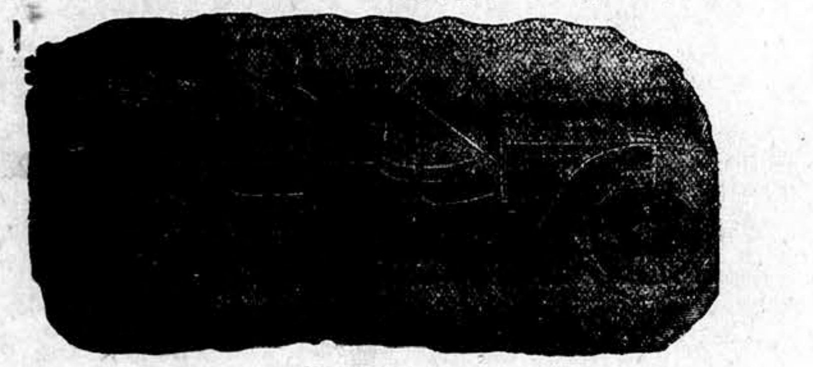

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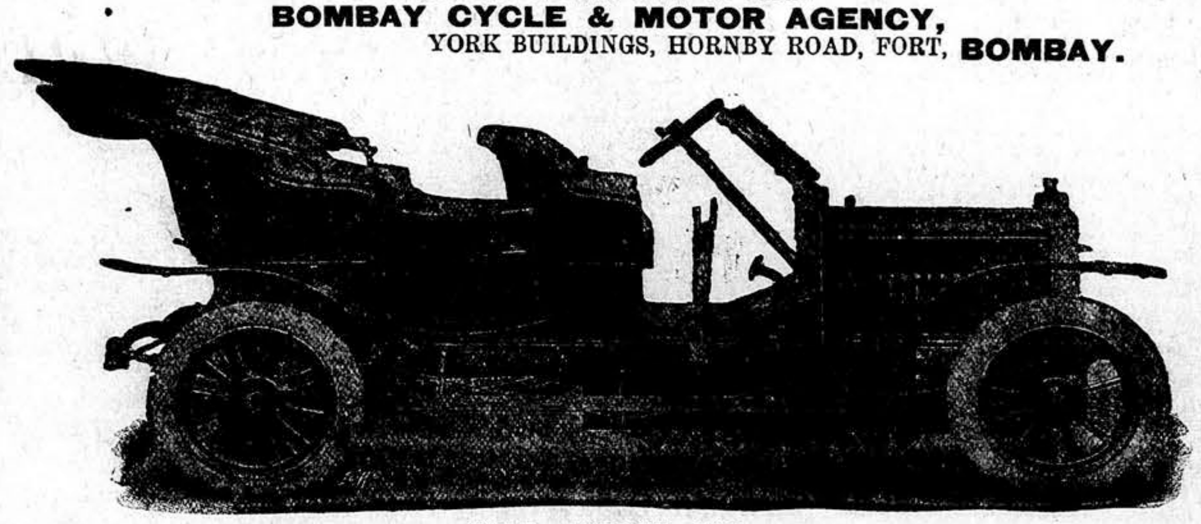

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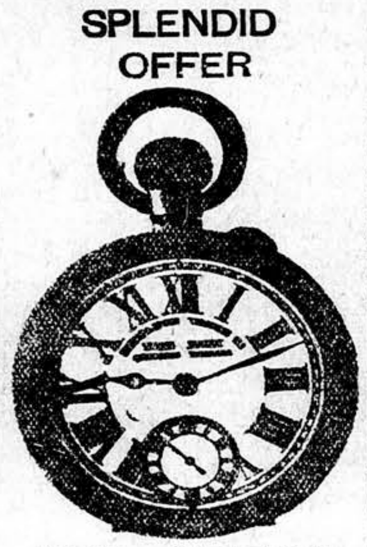

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

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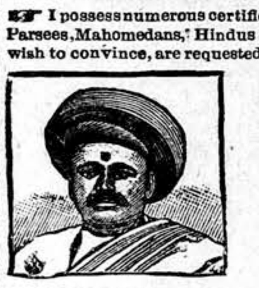

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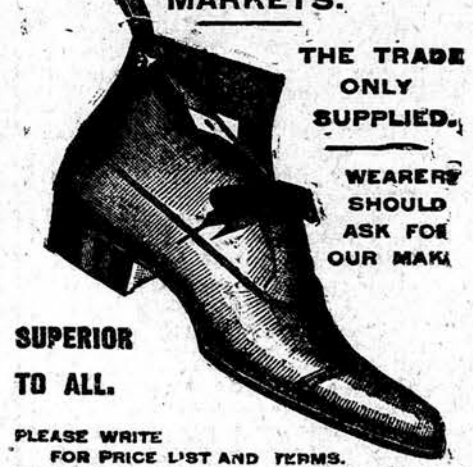

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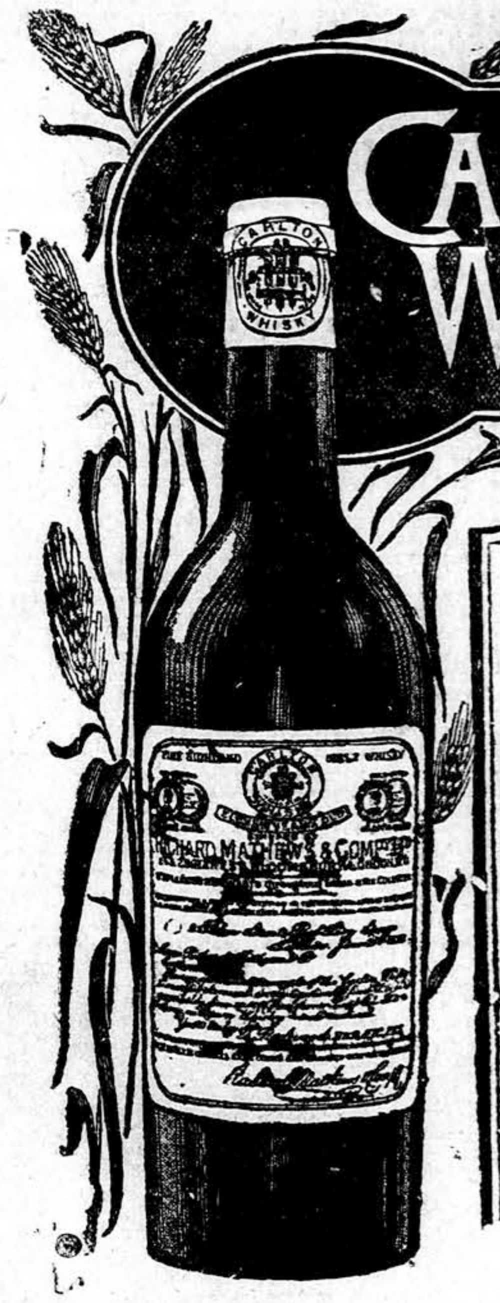

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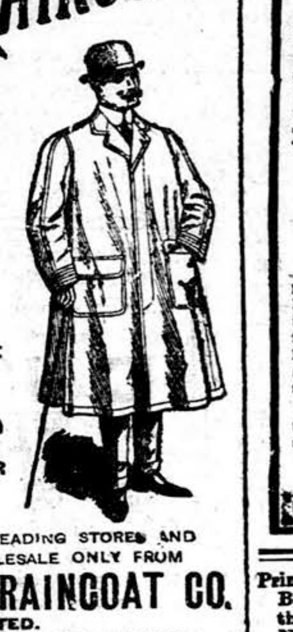

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